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INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRTY-SIXTH SESSION

VOLUME XXXVI

PART I

सत्यमेव जयते

CHANDIGARH
FEBRUARY
1961

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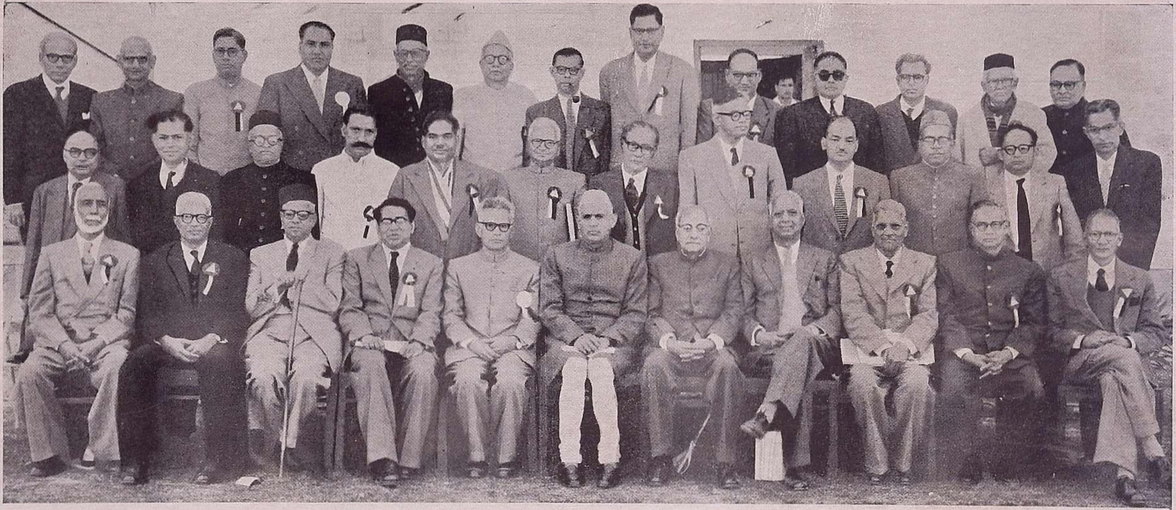
Thirty-Sixth Session, Chandigarh, 25th February, 1961



Seated from left : Dr. M.A. Chaghatai (Lahore), Dr. B. Prasad, Dr P. M. Joshi, Shri S. Roy (*Secretary*), Dr. A. C. Joshi, (*Vice-Chancellor*), Dr. K. L. Shrimali (*President*), Dr. Tara Chand, Shri P. N. Kirpal, Prof. R. P. Patwardhan , Dr. N. K. Sinha, Dr. H. R. Gupta (*Local Secretary*).

Standing from left: Dr. S. Bhattacharya, Prof. Nurul Hasan, Shri S. B. Bhat, Shri A. R. G. Tiwari, Dr. N. K. Sahu, Dr. A. L. Srivastava, Shri K. A. Sajan Lal,
(1st Row) Dr. R. M. Sinha, Shri V. S. Suri, Dr. H. L. Gupta, Dr. H. K. Barpujari, Dr. V. G. Dighe.

Standing from left : Shri M. Hasan Khan, Dr. B. P. Sexena, Prof. P. S. Raghavan, Shri B. R. Grover, Prof. S. H. Askari, Prof. S. R. Sharma, Dr. S. P. Sen,
(2nd Row) Dr. A. Tripathi, Dr. H. L. Singh, Prof. T. Balakrishan Nayar, Dr. M. Seshadri, Shri D. G. Landge, Dr. A.C. Banerjee.

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Dr. K.L. Shrimali, Minister for Education, Government of India. . Facing page 5

Dr. A. C. Joshi,
Vice-Chancellor Panjab University

INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PUBLIC MEETING

Chandigarh, 25 *February*, 1961

The Public Meeting of the thirty-sixth session of the Indian Historical Records Commission was held at the Panjab University Campus, Chandigarh on Saturday, 25 February 1961 at 10-30 A.M. The session was presided over by Dr. K. L. Shrimali, Minister for Education, Government of India, and *ex-officio* President of the Commission.

A list of the members who attended the meeting will be found appended at the end of the proceedings.

Professor H. Montgomery Hyde of the University of Punjab (Pakistan) attended the session as a visitor. Messages wishing the Commission a successful session were received among others from the following foreign scholars and historians who could not attend the session: Sir Hilary Jenkinson, doyen of European Archivists; Mr. Vladimir Maksakov (of Moscow State Historical and Archival Institute); Dr. Armando Lodolini (Superintendent of Central Archives, Rome); Dr. S. Arasaratnam (University of Ceylon); Dr. Riazul Islam (Professor of History, University of Karachi); Mrs. Hedwig Anuar (Director, National Library, Singapore); Dr. Taro Sakamoto (Director and Professor of Historiographic Institute, University of Tokyo); S. S. Wilson (Keeper of Records, Public Record Office, London); Dr. M. W. Jurriaanse (Archivist, Dutch Foreign Office Archives, The Hague); Dr. Ernst Posner (Chairman, Department of History, American University, Washington); M. Et. Sabbe (Archivist General du Royaume, Brussels).

A group photograph of the members present was taken before the formal inauguration of the session.

The proceedings started with the welcome address of Dr. A. C. Joshi, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Panjab and the Chairman of the Reception Committee. Welcoming the Commission, Dr. Joshi said:

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI, MEMBERS OF THE INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

It gives me great pleasure to welcome you all here this morning for the thirty-sixth session of the Indian Historical Records Commission. My pleasure is greater for it is probably the first time in

the Commission's history of a little over four decades that a University is playing host to this body. For me personally, this is a matter of legitimate satisfaction that the Panjab University is breaking fresh ground in what I deem is a healthy practice. Actually, it would seem to me to be a logical culmination of the process by which nearly half way through its career, the Commission, in 1940, decided to associate with its working, apart from the official element, representatives of the universities and other learned bodies. While the Government doubtless are the largest custodians of records and documents, the record offices are by no means their sole repositories. In fact, it appears to me that the universities and non-governmental institutions may, with the passage of time, play an increasingly important role in collecting and conserving records and documents which lie unnoticed and uncared-for in private ownership.

Over and above this, it appears necessary that in the changed context of times, there should be a close interaction between the records offices and the universities. It is obvious that record offices and archives are not only intended to preserve old and valuable records but also to foster the spirit of research and become centres of historical investigation. The interpretation of the records is just as important as their preservation. It is, therefore, necessary to forge new links between the State Archives and the University Departments of History so that the work of interpreting or reinterpreting India's past can be carried on in the best tradition of historical scholarship.

I may recall here that United Panjab had the distinction of being the only provincial government which accepted this Commission's recommendation in the early forties for the appointment of a Regional Survey Committee. This committee was constituted to prevent the destruction of tons of old manuscripts which, owing to the war-time paper shortage, were then being re-pulped indiscriminately. I am happy to say, in this context, that the Department of History in this University is drawing up a preliminary plan to survey and acquire, within their means, valuable records in different parts of the State which are still in private hands. This would, I hope, form the nucleus of a record office in this University, an initiative which, I am sure, would commend itself to others in this audience. The archives at the Centre and in the States are mainly concerned with the publication of press-lists, calendars or indexes with glossaries to be used as reference media and have no time for the publication of records as such. It would be worth-while for the governments to help the universities to sort out some of these historical records and publish them for the use of the research scholars.

In this connection, I would like to take the opportunity to say a word or two about the Panjab State Archives at Patiala. While in Chandigarh, you may recall the historic event which gave birth to this town and the passing limitations which it imposed on various activities in the State. We were able to claim or shall I say re-claim only a very small part of the records at Lahore and our new Record Office at Simla had to be virtually built up from scratch. Hardly out of its teething troubles, the merger of Patiala and East Panjab States Union, presented it with another problem in terms of integration. I am quite sure, that the State Government is fully cognizant of the importance and usefulness of this task and are doing everything possible to equip the State Archives properly. Somebody remarked on the symbolic irony of the Panjab Government records at Lahore, being located in an old Mughal tomb! It may be interesting to note that the Panjab Government has now set off the old position by locating the State Archives in the Moti Bagh palace at Patiala! I would, however, like to place before the Government two aspects of the question which need very close attention. It appears to me that with the location of the Panjab University at Chandigarh, it would be appropriate that the record office is shifted to the State capital and this rich storehouse of information is made available to the research scholars. It is significant that although the record office has been in existence, now for a number of years, hardly any research scholars have worked in the Archives and made use of the records. The regret is all the greater, for in Patiala are housed, apart from the Divisional and District records in English and the political and administrative correspondence in Persian, the only and perhaps the most important original and extant Government records of the Sikh Kingdom of Lahore. Again, there are the administrative, political and other records at Patiala of other States which covenanted to form the PEPSU, namely, Faridkot, Jind, Kalsia, Kapurthala, Nabha and Nalagarh. It need be hardly stressed that the usefulness of an Archives must, to a large extent, be determined by the ready availability of the research material, both to the research scholar and the University teacher.

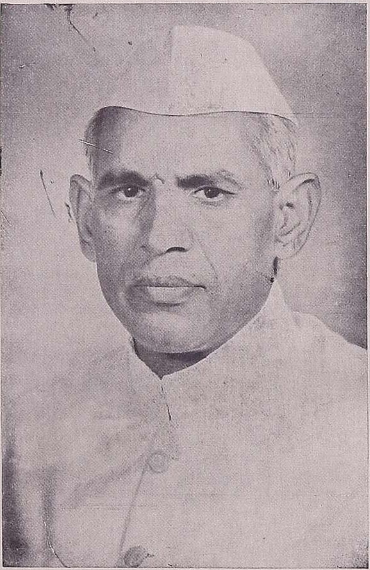
Another point to which I would like to refer here is the District Record Offices. Records relating to land revenue settlements, the economic and industrial life of the people and more recently to the rehabilitation of the refugees, provide a primary and a very valuable source for constructing that complicated mosaic, called the life of the community. The present state of these records both in terms of maintenance and their ready availability to the social historian leaves much to be desired. Invariably these documents are kept in dark musty rooms where, as the years roll by, they gather their due share

of dust and mould. They are placed in charge of men, who through no fault of theirs, treat them as so much rubbish. It is true that a well-placed District Officer is nominally in charge, but his responsibility is more formal than real. I hope the Government realize that the objectives of record keeping at the District level, have to be aligned with the changing pattern of life and government in this country. It is, therefore, necessary that properly trained and whole-time archivists should be designated as District Record Officers and these records should be properly housed and effectively maintained. We have to save these fragile fragments of history for the benefit of posterity so that generations of scholars may be able to form the picture of the exciting and purposeful experiences through which we have been living in recent times.

In conclusion, may I say a word to our very welcome visitors here. The Panjab University is very young and as evidence thereof on this campus you will doubtless notice a lot of brick and mortar. We are, however, building out of cement, steel, and sandstone, a campus which has its own blue print. These buildings are, I hope, an expression of the needs and aspirations of our times and demonstrate the change and development of ideas which has taken place. Since we propose to educate for both wisdom and know-how, we have sought to combine aesthetic effect with modern utility in the best style of Chandigarh architecture.

Although Chandigarh is a new town, it abounds, in its vicinity, in places of great historical interest. I hope some of you would also have an opportunity to visit Bhakra-Nangal, symbol of the State's future welfare and prosperity. Not far from Chandigarh, again, are the beautiful Pinjore Gardens, very typical of Mughal architecture and garden lay-out. Again, on the way to Bhakra-Nangal, are the ancient remains of the Indus Valley Civilization at Rupar. While recently in Israel, I learnt that a good deal of irrigation projects in that country were implemented, after a close study of the old Biblical records in Hebrew. These, it is said, provided a clue to the places which in days of yore had water and food available and were inhabited once, though they are deserted now. May I urge that our old records and documents be scrutinized by the experts to provide some useful information about the various projects and plans that we may have in hand now. For history is not a mere rattling of dead men's bones but something live and forceful, a philosophy of living that teaches by example no less than by warning.

In the end, may I again extend a warm welcome to all of you and express the hope that your deliberations will be most fruitful.



Dr. K. L. Shrimali
Union Minister for Education

Dr. K. L. Shrimali then delivered his Presidential address.

It gives me great pleasure to welcome you to the 36th session of the Indian Historical Records Commission. The generous hospitality of the University of Panjab has made it possible for us to meet in this charming city. Chandigarh embodies a significant revolution in civic architecture and stands as a splendid symbol of the new age which is gradually unfolding itself in our country. Though a city with little past of its own, Chandigarh is the metropolis of a State which claims an antiquity stretching almost beyond the ken of history. Here in the Punjab, about 5,000 years ago, lived a wonderful people, the so-called Harappans, who built up one of the most magnificent urban civilisations known to antiquity, the vestiges of which can still be seen, among other sites, in the mound recently excavated at Rupar. The influences radiating from that civilisation, as is now well-known, were not merely confined to the place of its origin but also extended widely in all directions enriching the lives of all peoples who came in contact with them. Since then the Punjab has witnessed the rise and fall of many empires and civilisations which drew sustenance from its rich soil and its brave inhabitants and played an effective role in shaping the history of the whole of India. From the time when the Vedic Aryans settled in this land, the Punjab has been the crucible where took place a continuous commingling of diverse races and cultures ever giving rise to new forms and new patterns of social, political, religious and intellectual life. The Indian society is undergoing a great transformation today largely on account of impact of science and technology. In order that this development may proceed on healthy lines, the historians will have to look forward as well as backward. While they may legitimately admire the glory and grandeur of the Harappan civilisation they must also understand the rational and scientific spirit which Chandigarh symbolises.

Today when the country is being torn by narrow regionalism, fanaticism and linguistic rivalries, historians can render valuable service by responding creatively to the present crisis in our political life. History has considerable impact on our thought and action, provided the historians are sensitive to the needs of the present and interpret the past in an intelligent manner. While it is the duty of the historian to interpret the past as truly and as faithfully as he can, he must also remember that his writings are of consequence not to him alone but concern the whole of society inasmuch as they affect the moral sense of his generation. The historian, therefore, cannot remain completely impervious to the needs of the present.

We are at present engaged in the gigantic task of social reconstruction. In order that each one of us may be able to play his due

role, it is essential that we acquire a deeper understanding of the existing conditions by tracing their origin to the causes which have produced them. We shall thus have a better understanding of the social issues and problems of our times. All the problems which agitate our minds today—language, caste, regionalism—have their origin in the past, and in order to find rational solutions for them we have to develop historical consciousness among our people.

Rich in antiquity, the Punjab is equally rich in historical materials pertaining to the modern times, and I shall be failing in my duty if I do not take this opportunity to refer to the splendid efforts that have been made by local scholars, historians and archivists in collecting, sifting and interpreting these materials. Special mention may be made in this connection of the excellent work done in the field by scholars like Garrett and Grey, Professors Sita Ram Kohli, Sri Ram Sharma and G. L. Chopra, Sardar Ganda Singh, Dr. Gokal Chand Narang and Professor H. R. Gupta.

It is well-known that the partition left East Punjab without any State Archives of its own and that the State Government had to set up a new record office to serve the administration and the public in the State. In a short space of 13 years, the State Government has been able to build up at Patiala a splendid archival repository of which the State can justly feel proud. The record office now contains not only the well-known Khalsa Darbar records (1811—1849) and the District records of the 19th century pertaining to the Punjab districts which remained with India but many private collections, including among others, the private papers of Baba Prem Singh of Hoti Mardan and Thakur Chattar Singh of Dharamsala. All these papers are important not only because they throw a flood of light on the recent history of the State but also because they serve to illuminate important phases of Sikh history. The State Government deserves to be particularly congratulated for the attention it has given to the acquisition of private and family archives, which were in the danger of being lost for ever to posterity. The example of the Punjab would be worth emulating in other States.

The members of the Commission would be interested to have a report about the archival activities of the National Archives of India. Owing to paucity of space, the programme of acquisition in the National Archives had to be limited during the year mainly to the acquisition of microfilms of documents of Indian interests. Under this programme, the Department has acquired 199 rolls of Dutch records covering the period 1732—1758 from the Algemeen Rijksarchief and 67 rolls from U.S.A., covering among others, the following items: records of the U.S.A. Consulates in India, and of the State

Department and the Justice Department of the Government of U.S.A. (the last containing invaluable material on the Indian Nationalist activities in U.S.A.); German Foreign Office Records dealing with German collaboration in Indian Freedom Movement, papers of the American Board of Foreign Missions which throw interesting light on Indian social life in the 19th century. Other acquisitions include Xerograph prints of the Macartney Papers relating to his Madras period (1781—86).

The Department made a vigorous drive for the acquisition of significant documents available in private custody. Principal acquisitions under the programme include: personal papers and correspondence of Sir J. C. Coyajee, the celebrated Indian economist (1910—42); papers on Bengal Famine Enquiry Commission belonging to Sir Manilal B. Nanvati; 16 documents relating to the Indian National Army; a memoir on the Indo-German collaboration during the First World War; 2,600 historical manuscripts or documents in Persian (including *farmans* of Akbar, Jahangir and Aurangzeb) and 43 original letters of Mahatma Gandhi. The Department was also able to acquire 220 documents concerning Gandhiji either in original or in copy by rendering free repair service to a number of institutions or individuals. Steps were taken to locate documents of historical interest in private custody in India as well as abroad and arrangements were made to compile a list of papers relating to the Constituent Assembly, which are in the custody of several eminent leaders.

The programme of checking and arrangement of new accessions was pursued with equal vigour. 4,29,500 files belonging to the late Foreign and Political Department, and 84,840 documents belonging to the late Finance, Home and Military Departments were reclaimed from the various collections among which they had been dispersed, and were reconstructed into single series. 82 bundles of Urdu and Persian documents belonging to the Mutiny Papers were checked, docketed and provided with identification numbers.

Abstract lists were compiled of the records belonging to the late Home, Agriculture and Finance Departments for the entire post-1859 period. Detailed lists were prepared of 15,000 files belonging to other Departments, and of 1,169 documents in Oriental languages received from private sources. Listing was completed of various series of Persian Correspondence, and steady progress was maintained in the listing of oriental seals found among Persian records. The preliminary indexing of the Foreign and Political Department records (1781—83) was completed and editing of the Index-entries was taken up.

Equal emphasis was placed on the repair and rehabilitation programme. The Research Laboratory of the Department conducted investigations on a number of problems affecting the preservation of manuscript material. Apart from carrying out its own preservation programme, the Department continued to render technical services to a number of institutions and individuals. Under this programme, repair was completed of 4,500 letters of Mahatma Gandhi received from Gandhi Smarak Nidhi and a large number of rare books and manuscripts belonging to the Raza Library, Rampur. Among other organisations, technical assistance was afforded to the Rabindra Sadan and the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Photo-duplication service was rendered by the Department to no less than 75 institutions. Besides rendering such service, the Department also tendered technical advice to 70 outside agencies on problems connected with the preservation and repair of archives.

The Research Fellowship Scheme was continued and a fresh batch of 9 trainees was admitted to the one-year diploma course in archives keeping. Five of them were awarded a stipend of Rs. 150 each per month. The reading-room of the Department continued to attract scholars wanting to consult original materials on modern Indian History.

The different publication programmes of the Department were pursued with vigour and the publications brought out during the year include *Fort William—India House Correspondence*, 1770—72, Volume I of *Descriptive Lists of Mutiny Papers* in Bhopal Record Office; Volume XI of the Department journal *The Indian Archives;* the *Annual Report* of the National Archives (1958); the third issue of the *Bulletin* giving an account of Research Theses on historical subjects undertaken or completed under the auspices of the Indian universities; Volume XXXV of the *Proceedings of the Indian Historical Records Commission;* Volume I of *Selections from Educational Records* (embodying educational reports, 1851—71), a brochure entitled "*Archives and Records: What are They?*" and Volume I of the *Prachin Hindi Patra Samgraha* (published in collaboration with the University of Allahabad). Substantial progress has been made in the printing of Volumes IV and XV of the *Fort William—India House Correspondence.* Volume VII of the series has been sent to the press and Volume III has been made ready for printing. Volume XIII of *The Indian Archives* as well as Volume I of *Persian News-letters* has also been sent to the press. Steady progress has been maintained in the editing of all other volumes included in different series.

From this catalogue of facts, you would have some idea of the activities of the Central Archives. It is no less encouraging to see that the example set by the National Archives is being vigorously followed by other repositories in the country, several among which have started quite laudable archival programmes. I may be permitted to make a particular reference to the pioneering work being done in the face of many difficulties in Rajasthan under the leadership of Professor N. R. Khadgawat.

Last year I had made a reference to the National Register programme taken up by the Central Government. The object of this scheme is to compile a comprehensive list of all private and non-official archives scattered all over the country. For the success of an ambitious scheme like this what is primarily needed is a nation-wide survey and census of records—a task which can be accomplished only with the close collaboration of the different State Governments. The Central Government have set up a small Central Committee for drawing up the survey programmes and co-ordinating the activities in the different States. It also makes an annual grant to the States taking part in the scheme. The task undertaken has, however, not made sufficient progress owing mainly to the non-existence of appropriate organisations and the failure to enlist voluntary co-operation of institutions and private individuals in the States. May I, therefore, take this opportunity to appeal to all State Governments to contribute to the success of the project by setting up in their respective jurisdictions appropriate organisations which would devote their exclusive attention to this task of great national importance? I would also request the representatives of universities and learned institutions who are present here, to interest themselves in this task and to lend their active assistance for its accomplishment.

All of you, I think, are aware that the Committee on Archival Legislation which was appointed by the Government of India in August 1959 under Dr. Tara Chand's Chairmanship has since completed its report. The report is now under the consideration of the Government of India. It is a very comprehensive report and deals, so far as I can see, with almost every vital problem affecting the creation, administration and use of archives. The various recommendations embodied therein need careful examination both by the Central and the State Governments and this examination is likely to take time.

One problem which the Report has tried to bring home to us requires urgent attention. This relates to the enormous increase, under modern conditions, in the quantity of State records and the consequent decrease in their quality. An enquiry conducted by

the Committee has revealed that the holdings of the Central Government alone already cover more than 176 linear miles of shelf space and their total annual rate of accruals is about 8 miles. The papers composing all these enormous accumulations cannot, in the Committee's view, all be equally useful either as a frame of reference to their creators or as instruments for research to their users. The grain, therefore, should be separated from the chaff in order not only to solve the problem of their proper housing (which, after all, is a financial problem) but to avert the danger the historian of today faces of being literally buried under the ever-growing mass of documents. The greater the volume of unimportant documents that are retained, the more intricate in years to come will become the task of sifting the really valuable records from the masses of materials stored. There is no fundamental difference in this respect between the Central records and those in the States. The Committee has, therefore, concluded that our first requirement is to find an effective method not only of selecting records for preservation but of controlling the growth of the documents that are not required. The Committee has outlined elaborate instructions as to how both the objects are to be achieved. The tasks involved are both complex and gigantic but these must be accomplished if we are to save our basic historical materials for posterity. These tasks, as the Committee has convincingly shown, can be best accomplished only on the basis of active co-operation between the Centre and the States, and I fervently hope that such co-operation as the Committee's report envisages will be readily forthcoming.

The first and most essential duty of the Indian Historical Records Commission is to serve the Muse of history. This is an obligation which is socially necessary, for it is historians who are the guardians of a nation's collective memory. If they sometime use their guardianship to help unwittingly in creating legends which substitute themselves for reality, it is also they who must take the leading role in exploding these myths. The historian's relentless search for the truth brings to society an outlook of sanity, a clarity of vision, a heightened sense of individuality and that balance and moderation of judgement which are essential for all civilised living.

On the conclusion of the address the President was requested by Dr. Joshi to inaugurate an historical exhibition which had been organised by the Department of History of his University under the auspices of the current session of the Commission. The President thereupon was conducted by Dr. Joshi to the Chemical Technology Building where the exihibition had been arranged and declared it as open. The exhibition included a vast array of documents, paintings, maps, plans, and photographs, lent among others, by the

National Archives of India, the Historical Section of the Union Ministry of Defence and the State Archives of the Panjab, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. Figuring prominently among the exhibits were a rare collection of miniatures belonging mostly to the Kangra and Basohli, all having been lent by Panjab State Museum, Patiala. Equally interesting were some of the documents in Indian languages placed in view by the National Archives of India. Mention may be made in this connection of a Hindi autograph letter from the famous Indian diplomat Purangiri Gossain dated 1790 describing his adventures in Bhutan. Other exhibits included original farmans, and manuscript diaries and journals in Persian lent by the Punjab State Archives, a choice collection of maps illustrating World War II lent by the Historical Section of the Ministry of Defence, and scrolls, autographs, newsletters etc. lent by the Central State Record Office, Andhra Pradesh. The exhibition attracted a large number of visitors and had to be extended till the 28th February.

The afternoon session on the 25th February was devoted to the reading of the research papers contributed by the members of the Commission and other distinguished historians and scholars attending the session. At the request of the President, who was prevented by his other engagement from presiding over the session, Dr. Tara Chand took the Chair and conducted its proceedings. The papers read have all been embodied in Part II of the Proceedings of the Session. They covered a wide variety of subjects and ranging from the Tariff Controversy of 1858—1882 and Anglo-Russian negotiations on Persia (1895—1901) to *Raqba-bandi* documents of Akbar's reign and the East India Company's saltpetre revenue in Bihar. The reading of each paper was followed by a discussion on the problems raised by it in which a number of scholars present actively participated. The session concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

Public lectures, excursions and other matters

Two public lectures were organised by the History Department of the University in connection with the session under report. The first was delivered by Prof. Nurul Hassan of the Muslim University, Aligarh on the evening of the 25th February and dealt with Documentary Sources of Medieval Indian History. The lecture sought to emphasize the value of a number of archival sources of history which in the lecturer's view were normally neglected by historians. The lecture was followed by vigorous discussion in which a number of scholars present took an active part. The meeting was presided over by Principal Sri Ram Sharma, the eminent Medieval historian.

The second public lecture was delivered by Dr. N. K. Sinha of Calcutta University on the 26th evening under the Chairmanship of Dr. P. N. Mehra, Dean of Instruction of the University of Panjab. It dealt with the value as sources of history of the 18th century private archives in the British Museum and Commonwealth Relations Office. The lecture aroused a good deal of interest among the scholars present who participated in the discussion which followed.

On the 26th the members of the Commission were conducted to the historic mound of Rupar, where Dr. Y. D. Sharma of the Union Department of Archaeology took them round to the important sites which had been excavated a few years ago under his own direction and had yielded significant vestiges not only of the Harappa period, but those of the painted gray ware and Northern Black Polished Pottery Cultures which followed it. The members were later taken to the Canal Head Works in Rupar close to the site of the historic meeting between Maharaja Ranjit Singh and Lord William Bentinck (October, 1831).

During their stay at Chandigarh the members of the Commission were treated as the guests of the University. They were entertained to a special Luncheon arranged by Shri Amarnath Vidyalankar, Education Minister, Panjab at the State Guest House on the 25th and the same afternoon Dr. A. C. Joshi, Vice-Chancellor of the Uni- was At Home to them at the University Guest House. The members were entertained to tea at the Government College, Rupar during the excursion. The grateful thanks of the Commission were conveyed to Shri Vidyalankar, the Vice-Chancellor and his colleagues and the Principal, Rupar College, by the Secretary for the warm hospitality accorded to them.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION

The Minister for Education, Government of India—*ex-officio* President.

The Educational Adviser to the Government of India, Ministry of Education, New Delhi, *ex-officio* Chairman: (i) Research & Publication Committee, (ii) Local Records Sub-Committee.

The Director of Archives, Government of India, National Archives of India, New Delhi, *ex-officio* Secretary, (i) Indian Historical Records Commission, (ii) Research and Publication Committee, (iii) Local Records Sub-Committee.

Ordinary Members

Government of India

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRTIETH MEETING OF THE RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION COMMITTEE

New Delhi, 8 *July* 1960

The thirtieth meeting of the Research and Publication Commitee was held at the National Archives of India, New Delhi on 8 July 1960 with Shri P. N. Kirpal, Educational Adviser to the Government of India in the Chair.

[The list of members who attended the meeting is appended at the end of the proceedings]

1. *Motion of condolence on the death of Pandit Kshiti Mohan Sen*

Pandit Kshiti Mohan Sen, Sastri, a prominent and active member both of this Committee and the Indian Historical Records Commission representing Visva Bharati University (1948-52), died on the 12th March 1960. An eminent scholar in Sanskrit and Bengali and a renowned Philosopher, Pandit Kshiti Mohan Sen was also the Vice-Chancellor of the Visva Bharati University before he retired from active service. His greatest contribution to the growing historical literature of this country include the scholarly studies he published on the popular religious movements in Medieval India and the activities of the Medieval Indian mystics like Dadu, Kabir and others. These have helped to unravel an almost unknown chapter in the country's history and have made us aware of phases of our cultural life of which we had nothing but a fragmentary and fractional knowledge. His removal from us at a time when he was at the height of his powers leaves a blank which it will be difficult to fill.

The members present stood in silence for one minute as a mark of respect to the memory of late Pandit Kshiti Mohan Sen and passed the following resolution:

Resolution 1.—The members of the Research and Publication Committee deeply mourn the death of Pandit Kshiti Mohan Sen and request the Secretary to convey to the bereaved family message of condolence and sympathy on behalf of the Committee.

2. The resolution was followed by a review by the Chairman of the main activities of the Committee.

"After an interval of about six months we meet here once again to discuss our common problems, to compare notes and to exchange our thoughts and experiences embracing the different fields of archival activities in the country. The problems which confront

us are as various as they are intricate and to tackle them properly what we need perhaps more than anything else is some kind of periodical stock-taking. Before beginning our day's work, therefore, I would request your permission to pause a while to take stock of ourselves if only to find out where precisely we stand.

The field in which the Research and Publication Committee has perhaps been most active during the past eighteen years of its existence relates to the publication of records. As long ago as 1942 the Committee formulated for the Central Government's archives a very elaborate programme, which includes publication in full of the entire series of Fort William—India House Correspondence, 1748—1800, and of five additional volumes of select documents mostly relating to the 18th century. Under the first scheme the National Archives has brought out no less than seven attractively produced, carefully edited and profusely illustrated volumes of historical material while two more in the same series are in the press, and shortly expected to see light. Under the second scheme have been published two equally well-produced volumes, one of which embodies the travel account of Thevenot and Careri, the other, the diplomatic correspondence of Major Browne which gives a vivid idea of the structure of politics at the Court of Shab Alam II. Yet another scheme projected by the Committee, which has begun to yield dividends, relates to the publication, made possible through collaboration between the National Archives and private agencies, of records in oriental languages in the former's custody. The items so far published include a volume of Bengali political letters, one of Sanskrit documents, a third embodying Telugu letters and the fourth, a selection of Hindi documents. Documents in Marathi and Persian are in the press. Under a third scheme have appeared two volumes of select documents, one containing a selection from the Orme manuscripts, the other containing Punjab Akhbars, 1839—41. Other volumes in the same Series (Elphinstone Correspondence, 1804—8; Ochterlony Papers, 1818—75 and News letters, 1839—42) are in progress.

It is no less encouraging to see that the lead given by the Centre is being vigorously followed by other repositories in the country, several of which have started quite ambitious publication programmes of their own. Better progress might have been achieved but for printing and editorial difficulties and other unavoidable impediments. Even so, if the balance-sheet is drawn, the credit side, I dare say, will not be found to be very discouraging.

But there is another side to the picture. Important as these programmes are, they seem all keyed to the one end making available to the 'scholar at a distance', *i.e.* the scholar who is unable or

unwilling to visit the archives, full texts of all the important series in the different repositories, or extensive selections from them. The object is no doubt laudable, but we have also to see how far this is capable of realisation in actual practice. We have first to think of the bulk of the material we have to deal with. The records in the National Archives itself cover 16 miles of shelf-space, and this represents only a small fraction of the Central Government's total holdings, which are scattered among numerous offices all over India. If we add to these, the State, the Local, the Institutional and the Business Archives, the total to be faced becomes almost fantastic. Can we, logically, say that we have any remote chance of success in making available to the distant scholar even a reasonable selection from this enormous mass of historical material? It may be important to recall here that the Public Record Office, London, after more than 60 years' work has barely completed the publication of a small fraction of only one series in its custody and has not even been able to touch other equally important collections. The Historical Manuscript Commission after 91 years of vigorous efforts has been able to attack only a small proportion of family records. These examples should suffice to make us pause and think before we take up further ambitious or costly programmes of publication of records.

The problem of bulk leads us to that of selection and of fixing of priorities in relation to the tasks we have undertaken. Our programmes at present are for the most part limited to several well-known official series belonging to the 18th and early 19th centuries. Mostly valued by political historians, they have aroused little interest in any other class of researchers. But recent developments have brought to the forefront a new class of readers, particularly economic and social historians, who want to work on the enormous and rapidly increasing mass of modern accruals, which are still outside our programmes. The question we have to ask ourselves therefore is, should we continue to cater, as before, for only a limited class of readers, or should we not rather try to modify our publication policy so as to meet the requirements of the largest possible number of record-users? If we accept the latter alternative we have to think of other forms of publication than reproduction of the full text of an entire series of documents. The solution seems to be provided by descriptive lists. They are much easier to compile, take much shorter time to complete and embody a more precise and fuller account of the contents of the series to which they relate than an elaborately edited volume of selections from the same series. These lists will enable the record-user to find his way direct to his requirements without any waste of his time; and if he needs a full text, a copy can always be supplied to him on demand

by the repository concerned. The latter service has been rendered infinitely easy and cheap by the recent advances in microfilming and photostatic techniques.

It is far from me to suggest that textual publications should be completely dropped. What I want particularly to stress is that all our programmes for such publications should be on a restricted basis. A newly discovered collection relating to a phase of history of which we have little or no knowledge; a series belonging to or reflecting a period for which few authorities exist, records which, once printed, would continue to be read for their intrinsic worth by a wide public and not merely as aids to research; these are the classes of documents which in my opinion are far more entitled to the privilege of full publication than, for instance, a relatively well-known series easily accessible to scholars. A case in point is provided by the records of the Dutch East India Company of which the National Archives have microfilm copies for the period 1614—1721. These provide excellent materials for the economic history of a period for which we have practically no first hand materials, and it will be amply rewarding to examine the unique collection for publishing suitable selections from it. Another item to which I would refer is the so-called mutiny papers, built up of the fragments from the archives of the rebel government in Delhi relating to 1857. This very interesting collection provides us with the rare opportunity of studying the history of the Delhi Rising from the view point of those who actually participated in it. I need not multiply instances. All that I need to stress here is that if we want to make available the largest number of documents to the widest possible public in the shortest time conceivable we should perhaps think more in terms of increased publication of descriptive lists and less in those of full publication of texts. But in pointing this out, I am just echoing the following words of Lord Acton: "Archives are meant to be explored, and are not meant to be printed.".

So much with regard to the publication enterprises of the Committee. The other field of the Committee's activities to which I ought to make a reference is that of privately owned record materials. From the outset the Committee very rightly decided that these materials, utterly uncared for as they were till then, needed to be surveyed, preserved and made available to research in the same way as the better-housed and better-arranged official records. As a necessary first step towards that end the Committee succeeded in setting up in the different States a number of *ad-hoc* survey committees to help it in carrying out this great undertaking. The result of these efforts soon bore fruit in the organisation of voluntary search parties who have brought to light a mass of new materials

in private custody and have thus materially helped in their preservation. The *ad hoc* survey committees have more recently been replaced by full-fledged State Committees, set up and financed by the State Governments themselves, and it is reasonably hoped that with greater experience and more active cooperation from the public, these Committees will be able to conduct the proposed survey and exploration programmes more vigorously than has hitherto been possible.

While we can rightly look back with satisfaction on what we have done so far, it may pay also to remind ourselves of some of the obvious lacunae in our work. Our past surveys have bestowed plenty of attention on old writings such as chronicles and historical treatises, poetic and religious works, or even astrological and medical treatises, but very little on archival documents. The fact is, when we speak of archives what we have usually in our mind are ancient texts of conscious workmanship, and more rarely, formally drawn up documents like farmans and notifications of legal deeds. But seldom do we think of the informal and seemingly inconsequential writings which come into being through the normal activities of individuals, families or institutions. Yet it is these inconsequential documents which make history possible in a fuller measure than any dressed up document or pompously worded narrative or official report. Having been confided to paper in the course of a person's normal work, these writings have less chance of being insincere or garbled than, for instance, what one communicates through a carefully drawn up document meant for public consumption. What marvellous results can be obtained from these informal writings casually confided by our ancestors to the care of time, has been eloquently shown by Sir Louis Namier in his masterly analysis of 18th Century British politics, which made us for the first time aware of the very important role played by unconscious promptings, hidden feelings and prejudices and 'connexions' of economic interest in the shaping of great historical events. What Namier has achieved is nothing short of a revolution in historiography, and his new method is being increasingly used with remarkable results in interpreting some momentous episodes of English history. Our history still awaits this kind of approach, but if we must pierce the veil that separates us from the throbbing play of character and personality in the past we must endeavour to adapt to our need the Namierian technique of reliance on inconsequential documents.

What seems to be our immediate need therefore is an all-out effort to bring to light every piece of informal documents that may still be found in the custody of private owners. Our efforts should embrace not only personal and family archives, but those of universities and learned institutions, and above all, of business firms.

So far as the University records are concerned it is encouraging to note that the Inter-University Board has passed a resolution requiring all Indian Universities to organise without further delay their own archival holdings, to arrange for their better upkeep and to encourage their study and use by offer of suitable incentives. But we cannot be satisfied with the mere passing of a resolution. This needs to be followed up. May I request the representatives of Universities who are here to interest themselves in promoting this task of great national importance?

To enable the evolution of a well-articulated system of country-wide record survey, the Central Government have recently started, purely as an experimental measure, a scheme for compiling a National Register of all forms of private archives. Government have set up a small Committee to advise on the work and set apart a small annual sum of Rs. 42,000 to afford financial aids to such survey parties in the States as may cooperate in the proposed work. The Committee has no staff of its own, and any success it can hope to achieve will entirely depend on the degree of voluntary cooperation it will be able to enlist in different parts of India for the conduct of the survey operations. I have every hope this cooperation will be readily forthcoming and that all may colleagues of this learned Committee will lend their active help in making a great success of the new project.

Before I conclude, I would invite your attention to one other point. Our research activities have so long been limited for the most part to political history that we have been able to do very little with regard to other fields of study—such as economic, social, military, administrative or institutional history. Yet there is no dearth of material for the study of these subjects in any of our leading record offices. I have already referred to the 17th Century Dutch records acquired in microfilm by the National Archives, which provide excellent materials for economic history, but which still remain practically untapped. Little again has been done to make use of the official reports compiled during the late 18th and early 19th Centuries on the economic and social conditions of the country, examples of which can still be found among our early records series like those of the Public, Political, Revenue and Judicial Departments. The Survey of India records, of which some extracts have recently been published by Colonel R. H. Phillimore abound in rich materials both for economic and social history. The records of the Secret and Political Departments contain plenty of materials which can be utilised in the compilation of a history of diplomatic practice in the 18th and 19th centuries. One could go on adding to such examples. But those which have been cited will

perhaps suffice to bring home to us the urgent necessity for instituting a careful revision of our existing research programmes and policies, and of directing a little more attention to fields of research other than those relating to political history."

The Committee found itself in general agreement with the various points which the review sought to underline.

Referring to what was stated by the Chair with regard to private archives, Shri S. B. Bhat said that the Rajwade Sanshodhan Mandal, Dhulia, which he represented, had a large collection of family papers of great historical importance. Before the bifurcation of the Bombay State the institution used to get some financial help from the State Government which was no longer forthcoming. The Mandal was without adequate funds for the proper maintenance and preservation of their valuable collections. Shri Bhat also believed that there were other institutions in India which were facing similar financial difficulties. He, therefore, suggested that the Government of India should consider their cases sympathetically and give them some grants-in-aid so that these priceless treasures could be saved for posterity.

The Chairman stated that he was inclined to agree that this was a case which certainly deserved sympathetic consideration from Government. It was for the institutions concerned to approach Government with precise proposals in this behalf.

Welcoming the views expressed by the Chair with regard to publication priorities, Dr. Nurul Hasan stressed the need for the whole question being examined by a special Committee. The Chairman agreed to the suggestion and assured that he would look into the question.

3. *Resolution by Dr. S. N. Sen regarding throwing open of all 'non-confidential' records in the custody of the National Archives of India.*

"Resolved that all non-confidential records in the National Archives of India be thrown open to *bona fide* research students for scrutiny and examination."

Secretary's note.—The present position with regard to the Central Government's records is as follows:

The records of the Ministries as a rule are thrown open to *bona fide* scholars after they have become 40 years old. The Ministry of Home Affairs imposed certain special restrictions on the use of its files relating to the post-1900 period. No extract from any files of the period which may have been marked 'Confidential' at the time of recording, can be released to a scholar without prior scrutiny by the Ministry itself. No scholar can moreover consult a Home Department

Political file without the prior concurrence of the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Ministry, moreover, requires that no scholar should utilise any record relating to terroristic activities or those containing police or intelligence reports. Scholars are also not entitled to take verbatim copies of official minutes or notes relating to any period. There is a ban on the consultation of any records of whatever period which may relate to Kashmir or Jammu. So far as the Ministry of External Affairs is concerned, no records of a post-1900 date can be consulted by a scholar if it is found to have a bearing on India's frontiers or India's relations with her neighbouring countries. Records on any other topic are open to 1935.

So much with regard to the Central Government records. Members representing the State Governments on the Committee will be in a position to explain the practice now prevailing in their respective States.

That the public should be given reasonable facilities for consulting official records is a matter on which there is hardly room for any serious controversy. At the same time, it is perhaps essential to bear in mind that it is in public interest that Governments are sometimes reluctant to throw open all their records without any kind of restriction whatever. So far as the Central Government records are concerned the problem has been referred to the Committee on Archival Legislation whose findings on the subject are still awaited. It is for the Committee to consider whether it would re-examine the subject at this stage and make its recommendations, or whether it would not rather await the report of the Committee on Legislation.

Shri V. S. Suri moved the resolution in the absence of Dr. S. N. Sen.

The following resolution was passed:

Resolution II.—Resolved that all non-confidential records in the custody of the National Archives of India be thrown open to *bona fide* research students for scrutiny and examination.

4. *Resolution by Dr. H. L. Gupta regarding publication of regional records in the custody of the National Archives of India.*

"Resolved that for the promotion of publication of historical records, necessary to serve as spade-material for writing regional histories, the State Governments and Universities may be approached for extending their co-operation in the publication of regional records preserved in the National Archives of India, by undertaking their selection, editing and publication, and the National Archives of India be requested to supply a copy of these selected records free of

charge. This category of publications may be designated as Selections from Record from the National Archives of India, published by the sponsoring State Governments or Universities."

Secretary's note.—The intention of the present resolution is evidently to induce State Governments and Universities to depute research parties to the National Archives of India with a view to selecting and getting copied documents reflecting local history. So far as this part of the resolution is concerned, the National Archives would be glad to extend to the proposed research parties whatever facilities they may need.

But the resolution also intends that the Central Government should bear the cost of transcribing all documents selected under the project. This would not have created much difficulty were it only a question of getting copied a few select documents. But the programme, if seriously taken up, will impose on the Department the task of getting copied an almost never ending series of correspondence, notes, memoranda and the like, in a word, every piece of significant writing dealing with local history. The cost involved is sure to be very heavy and it is but reasonable that this cost should be borne by the bodies sponsoring the project and not the Central Government which is already heavily burdened with huge multiplicity of archival programmes.

In view of the magnitude of the task envisaged and of the time, energy and money it is likely to consume, it is for the Committee's consideration whether it would not be advisable to narrow down the scope of the project to (1) selection of materials of local interest and (2) compilation of their descriptive lists. Such descriptive lists are sure to give the local historian a very precise idea as to the nature and extent of materials available on this subject.

The various implications of Dr. Gupta's proposal having been thoroughly examined by the Committee, it was unanimously decided to pass the following resolution:

Resolution III.—Resolved that publication of regional histories be undertaken by the State Governments, Universities and learned institutions on the basis of records available in the National Archives of India, and that the National Archives of India be asked to supply copies of these records to the sponsoring bodies at concessional rates.

5. *Resolution by Shri N. B. Roy regarding publication of State records.*

"The Committee strongly recommends to those State Governments that have not so far drawn up any publication programme of

historical records within their respective custody to formulate it immediately in their programme.

It further recommends that if the Archives in the aforesaid States be not well organized for implementation of such programme, they be pleased to assign such work to the respective Universities within their jurisdiction."

Explanatory note.—States like Bombay, Hyderabad, Madras, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar have done laudable work in this field, but there are other States, *e.g.*, West Bengal and Assam which do not appear to have chalked out any programme of publication, though the records at their disposal form a large mass, are of a varied character, and of great national importance.

Secretary's note.—At its first meeting held in 1942, the Committee impressed upon the then Provincial and State Governments the need for undertaking a well-articulated publication programme following the lead given by the Central Government. The matter was re-emphasised by the Committee at its 19th meeting held in December 1951. The action taken by the various Governments in this behalf has been recorded in the proceedings of the Indian Historical Records Commission, Volume XIX, Part I (pages 47-48). This was reiterated again by the Committee at its 28th meeting held in December 1958. Generally, it may be stated that all the leading record offices now have publication programmes of their own. West Bengal, whose name has been specially mentioned in the Explanatory note, is going ahead with a very important press-listing programme.

The general trend of the various publication programmes indicated above seems to be in favour of reproduction of full texts of a necessarily limited number of documents selected from one or more collections. The evident object is to make readily available to the student at a distance whatever significant archival material may be found in the different repositories in India and thus to render unnecessary his visits to the repositories, away from his home. Laudable as the object is, it is doubtful if it will ever be possible to realise it in full. The recent accumulations in most of the repositories are too immense in bulk to be capable of being covered by our publication programme however vigorously and efficiently pursued. Selection and analysis, let alone textual editing, is a tremendously slow process, and the trained staff needed for this purpose is extremely difficult to get. To attack simultaneously all the important series in a record office is a task which few repositories have resources to undertake. The Public Record Office, London, after more than sixty years work has hardly completed publication of the medieval

portion only of one set of records and scarcely touched the others. The Historical Manuscript Commission, inspite of its 200 volumes, has been able to attack only a small proportion of family records of first class importance and finds itself deploring the slow progress of those it has in hand. Enterprises taken up in this country has by no means been productive of more spectacular results.

Time has, therefore, come when the entire position ought to be reviewed and it is to be decided whether the Record Offices in the country should be permanently committed to the textual publication programmes following the traditional pattern, or whether they should not rather restrict the scope of full publication only to very special cases, while laying greater emphasis on the compilation of descriptive lists and guides which may be of more practical use to the student at a distance.

Moving his resolution, Shri N. B. Roy said that so far as the first part of his resolution was concerned his main intention was to draw the attention of the Research and Publication Committee to the vast wealth of materials that were available in the West Bengal Record Office. These records which started from the East India Company's early rule, threw important light on the social, economic and political aspects not only of Bengal but of the whole of India. There were only two ways by which these materials could be brought within the reach of the research scholars. One was by publishing selections from these records and second by preparing descriptive lists of them. As far as he was aware the West Bengal Government was publishing press-lists of Land Revenue records only. The emphasis, therefore, appeared to be only on one aspect. There was a strong need for the West Bengal Government to work out a well-articulated publication programme.

Shri N. R. Khadgawat said that most of the members were perhaps not aware of the miserable plight of the records in the State Archives. The places where the records were usually placed by most of the State Governments, were not repositories in the correct sense of the term, but like godowns, where records were stacked in heaps. What was more important was that the Record Office must have a good building and adequate arrangements for proper housing, maintenance and preservation of records in its custody. Preparation of descriptive lists of these records and other reference media should then follow. All this would take time. Besides, most of the State Governments could not provide adequate funds for meeting even these essential minimum requirements of their Record Offices. Scholars should realise the genuine difficulties of the Record Offices. But if there were some Universities and institutions who on their

own initiative were willing to undertake any publication programme, he was sure the State Record Offices would extend fullest co-operation to them.

Supporting Shri Khadgawat, Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad said that the records in West Bengal and Assam were not properly housed. More important thing, therefore, was that they should acquire good buildings first before they undertook any publication programme.

Shri N. B. Roy said he had no complaint against the arrangement of records in the West Bengal Record Office. What he wanted to stress in his resolution was that the State Record Office should formulate a programme for publication of records in its custody. If the State Government was not in a position to undertake the responsibility, there were a number of Universities in Bengal which, he was sure, would be willing to take up the work.

Shri G. N. Chandra, Keeper of Records of West Bengal Government said that it would be better to publish descriptive lists than selections from records.

The following amended resolution, which was moved by the Chair, was passed:

Resolution IV.—The Committee strongly recommends that those State Governments that have not so far drawn up any programme for publication of their records, may formulate it as early as possible and that in these programmes strong emphasis should be placed on the compilation of descriptive lists rather than of texts *in extenso.*

6. *Resolution by Shri S. C. De regarding preservation of old newspapers, gazettes, etc., in the custody of various offices of the Central and State Governments.*

"Resolved that the Union and the State Governments be requested to issue necessary instructions to the administrative departments under them not to destroy the old newspapers, gazettes, books, etc., in their libraries without consultation with the officer in charge of the Archives."

Explanatory note.—Sometimes old books, newspapers, gazettes, etc., are condemned for destruction to relieve congestion in the libraries attached to the administrative offices. Many of such condemned printed materials might be worth preservation for purposes of reference by research scholars. For instance, the old newspapers, gazettes or administrative reports, etc., that are periodically weeded as they are considered useless from administrative point of view are found to be very valuable for purpose of researches. They

56 Dir. of Arch. (1533).

ought to be preserved with as much care as the old records. So, whenever any department contemplates weeding of such materials, it is desirable that the officer in charge of the Archives should be furnished with a list so that he might select for preservation such of them as he may consider worth preservation in the interest of historical researches.

Secretary's note.—The resolution relates to printed books and hardly comes under the purview of the Committee. Record offices do require reference books in connection with their daily work, and where they lack such books, they are certainly welcome to approach their governments with a view to getting their stock replenished with the help of surplus publications available in the Secretariat and other offices. It does not seem necessary that the Committee should make any recommendation on the subject.

Dr. B. A. Saletore enquired how Archives Offices could be concerned with newspapers.

Shri V. S. Suri said that the Archives Offices had enough of record materials to keep them busy. Keeping of newspapers would put additional burden on them which, according to him, should more appropriately be the responsibility of the libraries.

Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad said that he wondered why archivists should take such a narrow view of archives. However, if the Archives Offices were not willing to undertake the responsibility, there must be some other institutions who might agree to do the job. What he wanted was that the Government of India, should devise some measures to see that these important source materials were not lost to the future historians.

The Secretary said that in pursuance of the recommendations of the Research and Publication Committee, the Government of India were considering the question of appointing a Committee to explore the possibility of microfilming of old newspapers of the 19th and early 20th centuries. The decision of the Government of India in this regard might be awaited before any action was taken.

The Chairman said that the resolution merely suggested that the heads of the Central and State Record Offices should be consulted by the various Offices before the old newspapers and gazettes were destroyed by them. The Directors could always offer their technical advice in this regard. The resolution could, therefore, be adopted.

Resolution V.—Resolved that the Union and State Governments be requested to issue necessary instructions to the administrative departments under them not to destroy the old newspapers, gazettes, books,

etc., in their libraries without consulting the officers-in-charge of the Archives Offices.

7. *Resolution by Dr. S. C. Misra regarding the scope of the Regional Bibliographies.*

"Resolved that a Committee be appointed to clarify and determine the scope and content of the Regional Bibliographies, the compilation of which was recommended in the Resolution III of the 25th meeting of the Research and Publication Committee of the Indian Historical Records Commission held at Patna in February 1956."

Explanatory note.—This resolution was circulated to all Universities for necessary action by the Inter University Board. It was requested that the Universities make the necessary efforts to pursue this matter, since they had "the proper equipment and staff necessary for this particular type of work", while the archives in India lacked certain reference tools which are necessary for it. The Maharajah Sayajirao University of Baroda appointed a committee consisting of the Dean, Feculty of Arts, Director, Oriental Institute, and Head of the Department of History to go into the matter and prepare a consolidated and detailed scheme for the same. The Committee met on November 19th, 1959 and in its first meeting faced the difficulty of determining the scope of the Bibliography.

The Committee made enquiries on the following points:—

(1) whether this Bibliography includes listing of all available archives.

(2) whether it includes listing of all known manuscript material from published catalogues, etc.

(3) whether it is also desired to make a search for manuscripts and records not known hitherto.

(4) whether a Bibliography of printed works and articles alone is to be prepared from each region.

(5) if so, from what year of publication listing of such books, etc., is to be started.

(6) whether only year to year Bibliography from now onwards of published articles and works alone is envisaged.

It will be seen, therefore, that if the said Resolution is to be seriously taken up, this problem of the scope and extent of the Bibliography has to be determined first. It is, therefore, suggested in this Resolution that this body may lay down the broad principles and suggest the lines and scope according to which the Bibliographies may be prepared.

It is also strongly recommended that the Committee may go into the question of the financial implications of the preparation of these Bibliographies—not only the publication costs, but also the expenses which would be involved in their preparation.

Secretary's note.—Resolution III of the 25th meeting of the Committee is in fact a revision of a similar resolution passed at its 24th meeting. Both the resolutions leave unexplained the precise scope of the programme envisaged. The subjects to be covered by the bibliography are not indicated. It is not known whether it should deal simply with the history of a given region, or with the entire aspect of its life, its ethnography, fauna, flora, geology, economic conditions, arts and crafts, administration, topography, etc. If it is to deal exclusively with history, it requires to be further clarified whether its scope should be limited to the modern period alone or should be extended to embrace the entire course of the history of the region.

The resolutions, moreover, leave undefined the sources to be consulted for the compilation of the proposed Bibliography. Both records and unpublished manuscripts should appropriately be excluded from the list of sources, as their inclusion is to involve a protracted and elaborate survey of untapped materials scattered among numerous repositories. A more reasonable course would be to confine the scope of the work to printed publications and articles only. As to the questions raised how far back one should go in quest of his sources it may perhaps be answered that no time-limit need to be fixed and every significant publication should be taken into account in compiling the Bibliography.

Since the compilation of a Bibliography is the task of a librarian rather than an archivist, it is also for the Committee to consider whether the proposed programme should be carried out under its own auspices or whether the entire matter should not be rather placed before the Indian Library Association or the National Library. The National Library, it is understood, has started the project of compiling an all-India Bibliography which has sections devoted to the various states. It will perhaps be advisable to refer the resolution to that body and to seek information on the subject with a view to exploring the possibility of co-operation between the proposed Regional Bibliographical Committees on the one hand and the National Library on the other.

On the suggestion of Dr. S. C. Misra, the following resolution was passed:

Resolution VI.—Resolved that a Sub-Committee be appointed to examine the scope and extent of the Regional Bibliographies, compi-

lation of which was recommended by the Research and Publication Committee earlier.

8. *Proposal for the reorganisation and use of Institutional Archives.*

Although widely recognized today as one of the most important sources of history, these records have received very little attention in the country. Among such archives still extant in this country, most noteworthy are the records of the universities and the colleges associated with them as also the research institutions like the Asiatic Societies of Bengal and Bombay, to mention only a few names. Their value arises from the fact that they constitute the only tangible evidence of the many sided roles their creators played in the cultural regeneration of the entire land; and the real significance of their true contribution to modern history will never be fully known unless the documents which mirror it are properly sifted and carefully studied. For a proper study of the history of scientific studies in this country, for instance, it will be absolutely imperative to study the records of institutions like the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Indian Science Institute, Presidency College, Calcutta, and the like.

It is an encouraging sign that the Inter-University Board at its last session passed a resolution recommending that both the universities and colleges under them should take early steps to organize their archives on the lines of similar archives in the progressive countries abroad, to arrange for their proper housing, preservation, and cataloguing and to encourage their study and use by offer of suitable scholarships or incentives in any other form. It seems desirable that this resolution should be followed up by making a similar request to the leading research institutes in the country to arrange for similar re-organisation of their archives and make them accessible to reserch by getting prepared their descriptive catalogues.

On a suggestion from Dr. Nurul Hasan, the following resolution was passed:—

Resolution VII.—Resolved that a sub-committee be appointed to examine the implications of the proposed reorganisation of institutional archives in India.

9. *Materials for 17th Century Economic History.*

Archival sources for the study of the economic history of the land during the **17th or even** early 18th century are almost non-existent. Indigenous official archives relating to the period, scanty and fragmentary as they are, are of little use to the student of economic history, and in the absence of original sources students have

very often to depend on traveller's reports not always reliable. To remove as far as possible this long-felt want the National Archives have recently acquired, in microfilms, transcripts of a very unique collection of commercial records relating to the 17th and the early 18th century, *viz.*: The Records of the Dutch East India Company (Letters Received-Series, 1614—1742). Written in Dutch, these records deal in detail with the state of trade, commerce and other economic activities of the country partially those relating to the coastal regions. These records, if properly utilized, will go a long way to fill a very big gap in Indian history.

One way to make these readily available to scholars would be to get prepared their full descriptive lists and to publish in an early consultable form such materials among the collection as may have a direct bearing on the economic history of the land. As however, the National Archives is already saddled with a very heavy publication programme the task outlined above may be best left to such institutions as may be primarily interested in economic history. It would seem, therefore, advisable that institutions like Delhi School of Economics should be asked to consider the proposal and find ways and means for making this unique archival collection available to research.

The following resolution was passed:—

Resolution VIII.—Resolved that the above proposal be circulated to such Universities and institutions as may be interested in researches in economic history.

10. *Report of the Sub-Committee on calendaring of 17th and 18th century records other than those of the East India Company in the custody of the Central and State Archives.*

The Research and Publication Committee at its twenty-ninth meeting held in February, 1960 appointed a Sub-Committee to examine the proposal of calendaring of 17th and 18th century records other than those of the East India Company in the custody of Central and State Archives Offices. The Sub-Committee met at New Delhi on the 7th July, 1960. The following resolution recommended by the Sub-Committee, was unanimously passed by the Research and Publication Committee:

Resolution IX.—(a) Resolved that the National Archives of India should compile and publish calendar of historical documents other than those belonging to the East India Company in its custody.

(b) Further resolved that the State Governments should prepare and publish descriptive lists of similar documents in the custody of

their respective Record Offices on the pattern of "The Descriptive List of Mutiny Papers in the National Archives of India, Bhopal", published by the National Archives of India. That the Government of India should provide a grant to the States for printing of these lists. That the compilation of these descriptive lists should be given priority by the State Record Offices.

(c) That as the programme of compilation of descriptive lists makes some progress, the State Governments may compile and publish calendars of select documents.

11. *Resolution by Shri G. N. Chandra regarding (i) publication of abstract catalogues of pre-1901 records of the District Collectorates.*

"The Committee recommends that Abstract Catalogues of pre-1901 records in the District Collectorates be prepared in the prescribed proforma for publication by the State Record Offices in India in the interest of historical research."

Explanatory note.—The value of a guide or catalogue of records to research students cannot be over-estimated. But there is no such guide so far as district collections are concerned and research scholars are greatly handicapped on this account. It has not yet been possible for most of the States to centralise their local records of historical interest and students cannot be sure what district repositories to visit in connection with their research in the absence of a reliable guide.

Shri N. B. Roy said that the District Collectorates should first be advised to keep their records in proper order before any publication work was undertaken by them.

Shri N. R. Khadgawat said that the National Committee of Archivists had already recommended that all non-current District and Collectorate records should be centralised at the State Record Office. This was accepted by most of the State Governments. If this was done, descriptive lists of those District records would be automatically prepared by the State Record Offices. There was, therefore, no need to pass this resolution, particularly when the Collectorates would hardly be in a position to undertake such work.

In view of the position explained above, Shri G. N. Chandra did not press his resolution.

(ii) *Printing of manuscript indexes by the Archives Offices.*

"The Committee resolves that the Archives Offices in India give priority to the publication of the Manuscript Indexes to their

historical collections with such revision as is necessary to make them complete and more useful as reference media."

Explanatory note.—As far back as in 1919 the Government of India stressed the necessity of revising the Manuscript Indexes to the pre-mutiny records in the various repositories in India, but very little attention has so far been given to this important work. Many valuable documents which exist cannot be traced from the available Indexes and the printing of good indexes may be given top priority in the publication programme of the Archives Offices in India, for the benefit of research workers.

Secretary's note.—No orders of the Government of India of 1919 or resolution of the Indian Historical Records Commission regarding publication of Manuscript Indexes of the pre-mutiny period is traceable. The earliest reference to these Manuscript Indexes appears in the Government of India's Resolution No. 77 of 21 March, 1919, which appointed the Indian Historical Records Commission. In para 4 of this Resolution, it is stated "The offices already contain in a greater or less degree a series of manuscript indices to the proceedings, which have been compiled contemporaneously with the proceedings themselves, and these indices though often defective are utilized for tracing documents for administrative purposes. If a moderate degree of attention is devoted to the maintenance and where necessary to the completion of these indices, it is believed that when a student has ascertained the existence in the office of any class of documents of which he is in search, he will be able with the help of these indices to be placed by the records staff in possession of such documents as he may desire."

In so far as the National Archives of India is concerned, the number of such manuscript indexes in its custody is so voluminous that their publication will mean an enormous expenditure. It is extremely doubtful whether the Government of India will be in a position to undertake such a heavy financial burden, particularly when the National Archives of India is already saddled with a heavy publication programme of its own. Moreover, the manuscript indexes in the custody of the National Archives of India are defective in several ways. They have not been compiled alphabetically, but consist of entries according to certain broad headings. It is, therefore, doubtful if they will be of much use to the general reader.

As to other record offices, it is for their respective heads to say if it will be any use taking up the publication of their manuscript Indexes.

The Committee felt that as recommended by it earlier (*vide* Resolution IV), more stress should be given by the Record Offices

on the compilation of descriptive lists of various series of records, which would be more useful to the scholars.

12. *Resolution by the Government of Mysore regarding publication of letters, farmans, etc. of Tipu Sultan.*

"The publication and editing of all the letters, farmans and other records issued by Tipu Sultan may be taken up by the Indian Historical Records Commission."

The following resolution was passed:—

Resolution X.—Resolved that the Government of Mysore be requested to undertake editing and publication of all letters, farmans and other records relating to Tipu Sultan.

Resolved further, that the National Archives of India, the State Record Offices and the Archaeological Department of the Government of India may extend necessary facilities to the Government of Mysore for the examination of records and other materials that may be in their respective custody.

13. *Resolution by Government of Kerala regarding publication of records relating to leading political trials.*

"Resolved that steps be taken for the publication of documents bearing on leading political trials relating to the struggle for Independence in India available at the National Archives of India and other State Record Offices and that the copies of the publication be sold at a considerably low price."

Explanatory note.—For a correct appreciation of the role of outstanding personalities in the History of Freedom Movement, valuable documents relating to the political trials of such of the eminent people as had taken part in Freedom Movement have to be collected and edited. This is comparatively a neglected field where there is ample scope for historical investigation and research.

On the suggestion of the Chairman, it was agreed that the resolution in question might be forwarded to the History of Freedom Movement.

The meeting then concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chair proposed by Dr. Nurul Hasan and seconded by Dr. B. P. Saksena.

Members Present:

Shri P. N. Kirpal—*Chairman*

Shri V. S. Suri

Shri V. K. Bawa
Shri G. N. Chandra
Dr. G. N. Saletore
Shri N. R. Khadgawat
Shri P. S. Raghavan
Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad
Dr. B. P. Saksena
Syed Nurul Hasan
Dr. B. A. Saletore
Dr. H. R. Gupta
Dr. N. K. Sahu
Dr. H. L. Gupta
Shri N. B. Roy
Dr. S. C. Misra
Shri S. B. Bhat
Shri R. S. Panchmukhi
Shri J. R. Desai
Shri V. K. N. Menon
Shri S. L. Poplai
Shri K. D. Bhargava—*Secretary.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRTY-FIRST MEETING OF THE RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION COMMITTEE

Chandigarh, 26th February, 1961

The thirty-first meeting of the Research and Publication Committee was held at 9-30 a.m. at the History Department, Punjab University, Chandigarh on Sunday, the 26th February 1961. The meeting was presided over by Shri P. N. Kirpal, Educational Adviser to the Government of India and *ex-officio* Chairman of the Committee.

The list of the members who attended the meeting is appended at the end of the proceedings.

1. *Review of action taken on the resolutions passed at the thirtieth and some previous meetings*

(Please see conspectus of action taken)

Action taken was recorded.

2. *Review of progress made in the Publication Programme of the National Archives of India*

(Please see Annexure 1)

Dr. Tara Chand enquired whether Prof. Abdur Rashid, who had since migrated to Pakistan, would continue to edit Volume VIII of the *Fort William—India House Correspondence.*

The Secretary replied that he had already written to Prof. Rashid on the subject, but had received no reply from him so far. If ultimately no reply was received from him, the question of allocating the work to some other scholar would be taken up.

On an enquiry made by Dr. Tara Chand about the slow progress made with regard to volumes XVIII and XXI of the *Fort William—India House Correspondence,* the Secretary informed that the editing of Volume XVIII had already been completed and the material was now being processed by the National Archives of India for the purpose of printing. As regards Volume XXI, the work was delayed because Prof. S. R. Kohli, the Editor of the Volume, was not keeping good health.

Dr. N. K. Sinha said that he found that while the editing work of some volumes had been completed, their processing by the National Archives of India was taking a long time.

While offering his apologies for the delay, the Secretary explained that this was in the main due to a number of circumstances which

could not have been foreseen at the time the publication programme had been first formulated. According to the arrangement originally contemplated, the National Archives was saddled with only the three main tasks connected with the Publication Programme—preparation of the transcripts of the documents to be published, compilation of the index to the text, and seeing the volume, when ready, through the press. All residuary responsibilities connected with the editing work which included: (1) editing of the text, (involving comparison of the transcripts with originals, collation with several versions where they were available, enundation of doubtful readings) (2) annotation of texts, (3) compilation of glossary, (4) preparation of a bibliography were to be borne by the Honorary Editors themselves. In actual practice the Editors are seldom in a position to undertake much beyond the writing out of the Introduction, and the greater bulk of the editorial work under the other heads naturally devolves on the staff of the National Archives of India. Even the annotations on the texts are seldom received from the Editors in a completed state, the Department being required to fill in the gaps. The reason of this state of things is to be sought in the fact that both for textual editing and compilation of notes and glossaries, it is necessary for an Editor to consult the original records available in the National Archives. But the Editors of the volumes are either University Professors or distinguished historians, whose hands are usually full with other, and often more important, preoccupations and who are, in consequence, seldom in a position to visit the National Archives or study the original documents available there. The hope one time cherished that the entire editorial work connected with the publication of the series would be completed by the honorary Editors themselves seemed far from realisation, and there did not seem any alternative to the Department carrying out all residuary work left undone by them.

So far as the Department was concerned the delay was to some extent due to gaps created in the ranks of the publication staff by the migration, deputation and/or retirement of several experienced members of the Department. This shortcoming had since been partially removed and there was now every hope of liquidating at least a substantial part of the arrears that had accumulated. The Secretary also drew the attention of the Committee to the delay which sometime inevitably occurred owing to the failure of the press to complete the work in time and to the stringency in the paper position. He, however, assured the Committee that every effort was being made to overcome all these difficulties and that he confidently looked forward to his being able to report substantial progress in the not too distant future.

Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad said that editing of all volumes except volumes VIII, X and XXI, had been completed. 17 out of 21 volumes under Scheme I had either been printed, or were in various stages of printing. This was not a small achievement for the National Archives. As regards scrutiny of the work of the Honorary Editors by the National Archives of India, delay was unavoidable, as the Department had to examine them, check them with the originals and also compare the notes etc. prepared by the Editors.

Concluding the discussion the Chairman said that he found that recently there had been an increase in the tempo of the work in so far as the Scheme I of the Publication Programme was concerned. Since the Secretary had assured that every effort was made to maintain the tempo, no action was called for at present.

3. *Survey of records*

A review of the survey work done during 1958-59 by the Regional Records Survey Committees functioning in the various States was placed before the twenty-ninth meeting of the Research and Publication Committee held at New Delhi in February 1960. The annual reports of the work done in the year 1959-60 have since been received from the Committees functioning in the States of Bihar, Bombay, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Madras, Mysore and West Bengal. All these reports are laid on the table. Orissa State Committee could not undertake the survey work because the District Committees had not been fully reconstituted. The Survey Committees in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Delhi and Tripura have reported that they could not do any appreciable work during the period under review. No reports have been received from the remaining Survey Committees.

The Administration of Himachal Pradesh has set up a Regional Records Survey Committee. The State Survey Committee of Madhya Pradesh has been reconstituted and the term of the Assam Survey Committee has been extended till 28th February 1961.

The report was recorded.

4. *National Register of Records*

The programme of National Register was taken up on the recommendation of the twenty-sixth meeting of this Committee (held in March 1958). With a view to affording financial assistance to such State Governments as might cooperate with the Centre in the implementation of the programme, the Government of India disbursed among the latter a sum of Rs. 7,500 during the financial year 1959-60. Only five States availed themselves of the grant *viz.*, Madras, Orissa, Rajasthan, Panjab and Uttar Pradesh but the grant having been received by them quite late the greater part of it remained unutilised.

During the current financial year the allotment for each State has been increased to Rs. 3000/-, the total sum disbursed being Rs. 42,000/-. As the bifurcation of Bombay into two successor States took place before the sanction of the grant, the share of Bombay had to be divided equally between Maharashtra and Gujarat. While Gujarat has availed itself of the grant Maharashtra has declined.

Reports of work done during the period 1959-60 were received only from two States *viz.*, Rajasthan and Orissa. The report of the former contained a detailed account of the work done by the various district survey committees and were embodied in 4 Registers. The first of these embodied a full account of more than 1600 documents lying in the personal custody of H.H. the Maharaja of Jaipur, the second covered the documents in the possession of various dignitaries in the State, and the third gave details regarding the manuscripts (most of them literary or religious in character) in the various Jain Bhandars, libraries and private households, while the fourth included a list of paintings. The Orissa Government sent two registers the first being a list of records in the Board of Revenue, Cuttack, the second being an account of the documents purchased by the Regional Records Survey Committee. All these reports have been examined by the National Register Committee in whose view both the third and the fourth registers submitted by Rajasthan and the first register submitted by Orissa were outside the scope of the National Register Scheme, which was to be confined only to archives found in custody other than that of the Central or the State Governments. Neither paintings nor literary manuscripts could be regarded as records, and revenue records of the Orissa Government were clearly State Archives.

So far as the current year's programme is concerned reports have been received from Bihar, Mysore, Rajasthan and West Bengal. These are under scrutiny.

During the year under review the National Register Committee held two meetings (in July and September 1960) with a view to examining the progress made in the Register work in the different States. The Committee was convinced that the work was not making sufficient progress owing chiefly to the absence both at the Centre and in the States of appropriate organisations that would give full time attention to the task and made the following general recommendations:—

(1) that a Central organisation with a suitable staff consisting of a Registrar and 3 or 4 Assistant Registrars should be

set up by the Government of India, which should function as an autonomous body under the guidance of the National Register Committee, help in coordinating the work done in this behalf in the States, furnish the State Committees with technical advice and guidance, send out work-parties wherever necessary to collect information, compile and maintain indexes to the reports and lists received, publish annual summaries of the results achieved and administer the grants-in-aid sanctioned by the Central Government.

(2) The National Register Committee should be reconstituted so as to include representatives from such State Governments and Universities as may cooperate in the compilation of the Register.

(3) The State Governments should appoint a whole time staff to implement the scheme in cooperation with the Central organisation.

It was also the Committee's view that the scope of the Register should be strictly limited to archives in custody other than that of the Central and State Governments and should exclude non-archival materials.

The question has since been carefully examined by the Committee on Archival Legislation which, while welcoming the above recommendations has expressed the opinion that the planning and coordination of the National Register work should be appropriately entrusted to the Central Advisory Council (Indian Archive Council) which is likely to be set up by the Central Government in accordance with the Committee's own recommendations. "As the advisory council is to be fully representative of the State Government and will in addition consist of eminent University Professors and archival experts, its voice is sure to carry as great a weight in all matters relating to archives in private custody as in those connected with State Archives. We therefore find no hesitation in recommending that the functions of the National Register Committee as outlined in the (National Register) Committee's proceedings should be entrusted to the Advisory Council, which through its Standing Committee, will be in a better position to supervise and guide all operations necessary to be carried out in this behalf." (para 136 of *Report*).

The Committee on Archival Legislation's views are still under the consideration of Government.

The Chairman drew the attention of the members to the last paragraph of the report for their comments.

Dr. N. K. Sinha said that he had no objection to the suggestion that the proposed Indian Archives Council should take up the work of supervision and co-ordination of National Register scheme. But he felt that in the past also the Government of India had set up several machinery for the implementation of the scheme without much success. What was more important was that sufficient local interest should be aroused first to enable the different bodies to undertake the collection of material for the Register, and that the Government of India should also allocate adequate funds for the purpose which should be disbursed in good time.

Shri S. B. Bhat said the Secretary had made a reference to the report of the Archival Legislation Committee. From a cursory reading of the report he found that there was a move for replacing the present Indian Historical Records Commission by an all-India Archives Council. He was opposed to the abolition of the Commission as that body provided all interested in archives with a forum for expression of their opinion. With the abolition of the Commission their voice would be heard no more.

The Chairman said that the report was under the consideration of the Government of India, and it was too premature to say that Government had made up their mind on the subject. Nor was there any intention on the part of Government to take any step without ascertaining the views of the members of the Commission. The Report of Tara Chand Committee had as a matter of fact been circulated with a view to eliciting the opinion of the members on this as well as other problems connected with archives keeping. The members were welcome to communicate their views to the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission in writing, who would place them before the Government of India for their consideration.

After some discussion it was decided that the Secretary's suggestion, as contained in the last para of the report, should be accepted.

On an enquiry made by Dr. Nurul Hasan whether the 1600 documents which were in the personal custody of His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur, included the collection of Puthikhana at Jaipur, the Secretary replied that this would be verified after the materials sent by the Rajasthan Government had been properly examined.

5. *Resolution by Dr. R. C. Majumdar regarding listing of records in the National Archives of India bearing on India's relations with Nepal, Bhutan, Sikkim and Manipur*

That early steps be taken for the preparation of a descriptive list of the documents in the National Archives bearing on India's relations with Nepal, Bhutan, Sikkim and Manipur.

Explanatory Note.—Apart from the special interest which the subject possesses in view of the present political situation on the northern frontier, I know from personal study that these documents would altogether demolish many views which have found place in the standard history books on India on the authority of the official publications of the British Government. Even the reading of a few documents has convinced me that alleged illegal and criminal conduct of Tikendrajit of Manipur towards Quinton in 1891, and of the Maharaja of Sikkim towards Campbell and Hooker in 1849, is without any foundation.

Secretary's note.—The present resolution raises almost the same problems as another which was moved by Dr. Majumdar at the 29th meeting of the Research and Publication Committee held at New Delhi in February, 1960. That Resolution recommended the compilation of descriptive lists of documents bearing on India's relations with China, Tibet and NEFA (Proceedings of Indian Historical Records Commission Volume XXXV, Pt. 1, p. 30). But in view of the fact that the National Archives was entangled in a very heavy listing and publication programme the Committee felt that the time was not opportune for burdening it with a fresh listing project. The Resolution in consequence had to be dropped. The arguments which the Committee found to be convincing at that time would apply with equal force to the present resolution. The documents which the resolution wants to get descriptively listed do not form a compact collection but are scattered among a huge number of bundles and volumes. Even the mere selection of these documents is sure to prove a difficult proposition let alone their study, analysis and summarising. Such enormous task can be taken up only at the expense of other important programmes pending with the National Archives.

There is another side to the question. The documents affected by the Resolution belong to the Ministry of External Affairs, all whose post—1900 records, so far as they relate to frontier questions are closed to research. This would rule out the descriptive listing of any document of a later date than 1900. So far as the earlier records of the Ministry are concerned there are available manuscript indexes covering the period upto 1830 and detailed printed indexes to documents beyond that date, which can be consulted by any scholar wanting to know about Sikkim. Bhutan, Nepal, Manipur, or any other region bordering on India. There does not seem, therefore, to be any particular urgency of taking up the proposed descriptive listing work.

It is for the Committee's consideration whether it would be of any use to burden the National Archives with this task or whether it should not be more appropriate for some University or Research Institution to take this up in case it is felt to be necessary. It may

be mentioned that recently Delhi School of Economics has undertaken the descriptive listing of Dutch Records available in microfilm in the National Archives.

In the absence of Dr. R. C. Majumdar, the resolution was moved by Dr. N. K. Sinha. Dr. Sinha said that though he agreed in principle with the note given by the Secretary, he was moving the resolution to enable the members to discuss the proposal.

After a short discussion, the suggestion contained in the Secretary's note was accepted.

6. *Resolutions by Dr. H. L. Gupta regarding:*

(i) *acquisition by the National Archives of India of Parliamentary Debates*

Consistent with the needs of comprehensive researches in Modern Indian History in India, this Committee recommends to the National Archives of India to equip its library with a full set of Parliamentary Debates on India or their microfilm copies in order to enable the research scholars to have full appraisal of the British public opinion on Indian problems and their influence on British policies towards India.

Secretary's note.—The National Archives of India has in its custody *Hansards*, 3rd Series, 1814—91; 4th Series, 1892—1908; 5th series (House of Commons), 1909—May 1948 and (House of Lords), 1909—July 1935. There are, however, some gaps in them. In addition, the Library has the Debates on Indian Affairs, 1886—1935 out of which only a few volumes are wanting. There are also some General Indexes to the Parliamentary Debates. Every effort is being made to fill in the gaps in the Series.

In view of the Secretary's note Dr. H. L. Gupta did not press his resolution.

(ii) *hostel facilities for Research Scholars working in the National Archives of India*

In view of the increasing volume of research work in Modern Indian History at the National Archives of India, New Delhi, and the difficulties of accommodation for the Research Scholars coming from outside places, the National Archives of India is requested to approach the Ministry of Education for the construction of a set of twelve rooms to provide hostel facilities for the stranded research scholars, preferably near the National Archives.

Secretary's note.—There is hardly any suitable site in the vicinity of the National Archives premises where a hostel of the kind the

resolution has in view can possibly be constructed. It is not possible for Government to permit the construction of any building in the Central Vista which does not form part of the original plan approved for the site and no hostel is included in that plan.

It will further be appreciated that the construction of a hostel for research workers can be thought of only after Government have been able to complete the present National Archives premises to design and to provide accommodation for all their non-current records the greater bulk of which are still without any satisfactory shelter. The extension of whatever the present archives building required therefore is to be given topmost priority, and the undertaking of any other construction programme at this stage is likely to affect adversely the implementation of the former project, which on any showing is of much greater importance.

What perhaps can be done at this stage is to make a recommendation to Government for providing needy research scholars with accommodation in the existing Government hostels at reasonable rates.

Moving his resolution Dr. Gupta said that the students coming from distant places to conduct researches in the National Archives of India felt genuine difficulties in getting residential accommodation at Delhi. He did not suggest that the hostels should necessarily be constructed near the National Archives of India premises, but any arrangement to accommodate the scholars anywhere in Delhi would be welcome to them.

The Chairman said that as pointed out by the Secretary in his note, the first priority should be given to the construction of an annexe to the National Archives of India Building for the housing of records.

Dr. Tara Chand enquired whether the University of Delhi could not be approached to provide accommodation to the scholars in their hostels.

Dr. Raghubir Sinh said that some provision could be made by Delhi University in their second campus which the University proposed to construct under the Third Five Year Plan.

Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad said it would not be difficult for Delhi University to provide accommodation to research scholars at the time of summer recess. He also felt that a limited number of seats could also be arranged during the winter months provided notice to the effect was received sufficiently in advance. Dr. Raghubir Sinh's suggestion, he added, could be accepted as a long term plan.

The following resolution was thereafter passed unanimously:

Resolution I. (a) Resolved that the University of Delhi be approached to provide accommodation in their hostels to persons who come to conduct researches in the National Archives of India.

(b) Further resolved that suitable provision should be made by the University of Delhi under its plan for Second University Campus for hostel accommodation for research scholars who come to Delhi to consult the records in the National Archives of India.

7. *Resolutions by Shri D. G. Landge regarding:*

(i) *acquisition by the National Archives of India of reference books on regional languages*

Resolved that the National Archives of India should make available to Research Scholars of original sources of historical information printed (or even in manuscript form, if available) in Indian regional languages in addition to those in English of which there is enough stock in its Library. In addition to this, such literary works or manuscripts as embody historical data are also often found necessary, and the same should be made available. Arrangement should also be made for making available such standard works on ancient and mediaeval history as are helpful in offering a worthy background to modern history.

Explanatory note.—While it is admitted that the archives library has enough number of books written both by European and Indian authors on historical subjects it still lacks many important works written in regional languages. For example, while I was trying to study the history of the Nagpur Bhonslas, I could not avail myself of the original Marathi documents published by such men of revered memory as late Wasudeo Shastri Khare, Sane, Rajwade and a host of others including those published by several Maratha Durbars, Bharata Itihasa Sansodhaka Mandala and the Hyderabad (Andhra) State. Only Peshwa Daftar and Poona Residency volumes were available. The same may be applicable to other regional languages. I do not propose that in view of the variety of regional languages all the works should be stocked, but at least the standard ones should be there. I may also incidentally submit that a representative body of advisers should be attached to Library who should help the Librarian by proper advice from time to time in the matter of purchasing books. As regards literary works alluded to above, the suggestion needs no elaboration and could be left to the authorities concerned.

Secretary's note.—The National Archives has from its very inception been trying to acquire all significant source books dealing with modern Indian history. It has moreover established exchange relationship with most of the record offices and record-publishing bodies in the country under which it is entitled to receive from the latter all significant documentary publications brought out by them. The books acquired by the Department in these ways include not only those written in English but in other languages as well including Indian languages. It is not quite correct to say that the National Archives have no other Marathi source books than the Selections from the Peshwa Daftar. The Departmental Library for instance possesses the Historical Papers of Mahadji Sindia, the Vaidya letters, and many volumes published by the former Baroda Government, Bharata Itihasa Samsodhaka Mandala and other bodies. The Department is making every effort to fill in the gaps in its holdings. Scholars making use of the Library are always welcome to recommend to the Department the titles needed by them. Such recommendations are generally accepted by the Department.

Supporting Shri D. G. Landge, Dr. Raghubir Sinh said that in addition to books in Marathi there were many important books in other regional languages also, copies of which were still available. The National Archives of India, he added, in addition to acquiring these books should also make an effort to obtain books which had become scarce and out of print.

Dr. Tara Chand said that there was an advisory body for the National Library which advised the Librarian in the acquisition and purchase of books. A similar body would perhaps be useful for the National Archives also.

The Secretary said that he still maintained that the National Archives of India had a fairly good collection of books in regional languages. May be Shri Landge could not find certain books because these had either been issued out or misplaced. The cataloguing of the books in the Library of the National Archives of India had not yet been completed. As soon as the cataloguing work was completed, a researcher would get a correct picture of the Department's holding. The Department was also trying to acquire all the important out of print books, and important books on regional languages whenever available. He did not think that the appointment of an Advisory Committee as suggested by Shri Landge would serve any useful purpose.

Dr. V. G. Dighe said that the collection of books in Marathi in the National Archives of India was very poor and effort should be made to replenish this.

Dr. P. M. Joshi said that there was a bibliography of historical works published in Marathi upto 1937. This could be utilised by the National Archives of India.

The following resolutions was then passed:

Resolution II (a) Resolved that arrangements should be made by the National Archives of India to acquire for its library all important books on history in various regional languages, including those which have become scarce and out of print.

(b) Resolved further that an advisory committee should be set up to advise the Director of Archives, Government of India in selecting books in regional languages for the library of the National Archives of India.

(ii) *provision of local guides for Research Scholars working in the National Archives of India*

While thanking the authorities of the National Archives of India tor offering adequate facilities to Research Scholars to enable them to persue their studies in the archives, it is proposed that the sympathies of local experts in history should be officially enlisted in favour of the former. The least that is expected is that these experts should be accessible on request by scholars of the Research Room. For this a panel of reputed scholars well versed in each of the classified topics which are engaging the attention of the research students should be prepared and circulated among the latter each year with direction to communicate with the Director of Archives.

Explanatory note.—Though it is admitted that in some cases the Researchers, Stipendiaries or voluntary workers may have their own local guides, there are others who are their own guides. Even in the case of the former, questions often crop up when they feel stranded. Doubts often arise in the minds of the students and much valuable time is thus wasted. If the authorities could officially assist such students by negotiating with local men of profound scholarship and ripe experience, it would be a great boon. Nobody is omniscient and as such the idea of the subjects in which the students are interested should be given to those to be consulted in advance and once their consent is obtained it will be up to the students to contact the experts, the students will find it difficult in their individual capacity to approach the experts. This suggestion has its analogy in Honorary Surgeons attached to Government hospitals. Details need not be discussed here.

Secretary's note.—The scholars who come to conduct research in the National Archives of India are usually of three categories, *viz.*

those who come on their own to collect materials for their personal research; those deputed by State Governments, Universities etc., with some specific assignments; and the Research Fellows of the National Archives of India. The scholars of the first category are at liberty to approach any specialists for advice and guidance. Research conducted by scholars of the second category are governed by the conditions laid down by the sponsoring bodies. As for the Research Fellows, their guides are appointed by the Universities concerned. But the help of the National Archives is always made available to any scholar who feels himself in need of it and the Department has never had any complaint on this account. The system of having a panel of external advisers as suggested by the mover of the resolution, appears to be a too complex one to work successfully. Specialists are all busy men, and the kind of assistance which the mover has in view may not always be readily available.

After Shri Landge explained his resolution in greater detail, Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad said that he found there were two aspects of the question. The first related to subjects of research which, he thought, were the concern of the students and their guides. As regards the second point, which referred to the knowledge of materials available among the records and in published books, no scholar would be competent to give all the information in this regard. The National Archives of India could put at the disposal of the research workers two or three competent officers who could offer guidance to the students with regard to records in its custody.

The Secretary said that the Research Section of the National Archives of India was specially equipped with experienced staff whose main duty it was to assist the research workers in all respects. There was an Archivist in charge of the Section, and above the Archivist an Assistant Director who had sound knowledge both of records and published literature bearing on archives. The research scholars were also free to approach the Director of Archives for whatever help and advice that they might require.

Summing up the discussion the Chairman said that the guidance to the students with regard to the selection of subjects for research should be the responsibility of the guides concerned. So far as access to records was concerned and furnishing advice and help on them the Director of Archives should be considered as the most competent person. His experience and accumulated memory would be of great help to the scholars.

In view of the above discussion Shri D. C. Landge did not press his resolution.

8. *Resolution by the Government of Madhya Pradesh regarding publication of materials collected by the State Governments etc. on the History of Freedom Movement in India.*

"This meeting of the Research & Publication Committee of the Indian Historical Records Commission requests the Government of India to publish region-wise all the materials, notes, extracts etc. collected in the various States for the work of the History of Freedom Movement in India as the same are rich source materials of history and are most valuable for purposes of historical research."

Secretary's note.—The Research and Publication Committee at its twenty-second meeting held in February 1954 recommended (Resolution I) that the Central and State Record Offices should take permanent custody of the materials collected for the History of Freedom Movement in India and that the State Governments should undertake the publication of such work as are based on them (*vide* Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings Volume XXX, Part I, pp. 35—37). The resolution was accepted by the Board of Editors of the History of Freedom Movement in India (Indian Historical Record Commission Proceedings Volume XXXII, Part I, p. 39) and also by most of the State Governments (Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings Volume XXXIII, Part I, p. 40). The responsibility of publishing materials in question should appropriately be shouldered by the State Governments concerned and not the Central Government.

In view of the Secretary's note Dr. R. M. Sinha did not press his resolution.

9. *Resolution by Shri G. N. Chandra regarding publication of Handbook of Indian Archival Repositories.*

"Resolved that the publication of the Handbook of Indian Archival Repositories in pursuance of Resolution VII passed by the Research and Publication Committee at Bhopal in 1953 be expedited."

Explanatory note.—This is a valuable publication for all students of historical research and it is understood that materials for the publication were supplied by the State Governments long ago. It is not desirable that any time is lost in bringing out the publication.

Secretary's note.—Slow progress in the compilation of the *Handbook of Indian Archival Repositories* is due to the fact that though necessary information has been supplied by Andhra Pradesh, Bombay, Bihar, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Punjab (including old PEPSU), Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal it is still awaited from the remaining States. The information received from some of the States contains lacunae for

filling of which they have been requested to furnish relevant particulars. Besides this, as a result of the reorganisation of certain States, the information already collected by the National Archives of India is required to be modified.

In the absence of Shri G. N. Chandra the resolution was not moved.

10. *Resolution by the Osmania University regarding printing of reports of the Indian National Congress.*

"Resolved that the early reports of the Indian National Congress be printed in view of their great value for historical research."

The Secretary said that this was quite a laudable proposal but the question was who would undertake the responsibility. Perhaps some Universities might agree to take up the work.

Dr. P. M. Joshi said that the Indian National Congress might not have copies of all the reports.

Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad said that it should more appropriately be the responsibility of the Indian National Congress.

Dr. Tara Chand said that he personally felt that no formal resolution on the subject should be passed by the Research and Publication Committee. Although the history of the Congress in a sense implied the national history of India, it would still not be fair to undertake the publication of the history of any particular political party.

Prof. K. A. Sajan Lal emphasised the importance of these rare and out of print reports and said that they were essential for the study of the history of freedom movement.

On the suggestion of Dr. Raghubir Sinh it was decided that the National Archives of India should obtain microfilm copies of such reports of the Indian National Congress as were not available among its records, and that top priority should be given to the acquisition of these microfilms.

11. Dr. Mohibbul Hasan enquired whether the National Archives of India was trying to get microfilms of Pondicherry records. The Secretary replied that the French Government had promised to give the Government of India a complete list of records that were in Pondicherry. As soon as this list was received necessary action would be taken to obtain microfilms of those records.

In reply to an enquiry made by Shri D. G. Landge about the India Office records the Secretary stated that the Government of India had formally laid their claims to them. The final decision on the subject was still awaited.

Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad enquired whether the National Archives of India had any programme of obtaining microfilms of India Office records before the final decision was taken by the Government of United Kingdom.

The Secretary said that there were two kinds of records in the India Office: First the official records and record collections the cost of whose acquisition was met from Indian revenues. These were the records to which the Government of India had laid their claims. But there were other private collections which were acquired by the India Office (Commonwealth Relations Office) after independence. So far as these papers were concerned, the National Archives of India was trying to get microfilms of those which were of Indian interest, though the foreign exchange position was proving a great hindrance.

Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad said that as far as he knew owing to lack of foreign exchange the National Archives of India was not in a position to obtain microfilms of private papers of Viceroys etc. But when the Universities approached the University Grants Commission for funds for similar purpose they were told by the University Grants Commission that the National Archives of India had a programme of acquiring microfilms from foreign countries. This was a sad state of affairs. He wanted to know from the Government of India and the University Grants Commission how long this bogey of foreign exchange would continue. A definite statement of policy in this regard would be very much welcome by all concerned.

Dr. S. Bhattacharya said that the University Grants Commission received requests from some Universities for acquiring microfilms of private papers. It was felt by the Commission that if grants were given to some Universities for this purpose other Universities might also demand similar grants.

Dr. Tara Chand said that it would perhaps be desirable that the Ministry of Education and the University Grants Commission and the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs should examine the problem in consultation with each other and draw up a co-ordinated programme for release of adequate foreign exchange for acquiring microfilms of records of Indian interest from abroad. This was agreed to and the following resolution was passed:

Resolution III.—Resolved that the Ministry of Education, University Grants Commission and the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs should meet together and draw up a co-ordinated plan for release of adequate foreign exchange to the National Archives of India for acquiring microfilms of records of Indian interest from foreign countries which are valuable source materials of Indian history.

The meeting then concluded with a vote of thanks to the chair proposed by Dr. Nurul Hasan and seconded by Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad.

List of members present

Shri P. N. Kirpal—*Chairman*

Dr. Tara Chand
Prof. M. Mujeeb
Dr. P. M. Joshi
Dr. H. K. Barpujari
Dr. R. M. Sinha
Prof. T. Balakrishnan Nayar
Dr. M. Seshadri
Prof. P. S. Raghavan
Shri V. S. Suri
Dr. N. K. Sinha
Dr. A. L. Srivastava
Dr. Nurul Hasan
Dr. B. P. Saksena
Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad
Shri K. A. Sajan Lal
Dr. H. R. Gupta
Prof. R. P. Patwardhan
Shri A. R. G. Tiwari
Dr. H. L. Gupta
Dr. N. K. Sahu
Shri S. B. Bhat
Prof. S. H. Askari
Shri D. G. Landge
Dr. A. K. Majumdar
Dr. Hira Lal Singh

Corresponding Members

Dr. M. A. Chaghatai (Pakistan)
Prof. S. R. Sharma
Dr. S. Bhattacharya
Dr. Raghubir Sinh
Dr. V. G. Dighe

Corresponding Members

Dr. A. C. Banerjee
Dr. Mohibbul Hasan Khan
Dr. S. P. Sen
Dr. A. Tripathi
Dr. Ganda Singh
Shri S. Ray. *Secretary*

CONSPECTUS OF ACTION TAKEN ON THE RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT SOME OF THE PREVIOUS MEETINGS OF THE RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION COMMITTEE

12th Meeting, New Delhi, July 1948

Resolution III.—This Committee recommends that all the non-current District, Divisional and Sub-Divisional records should be centralized at the provincial headquarters under a unified control directly under the Provincial Governments for better preservation and historical research. It is further recommended that an annual report on the progress achieved in this respect may be submitted to the Indian Historical Records Commission for information.

Madras.—Judicial records of the East India Company's period in the custody of the District Courts of Coimbatore, Madurai, North Arcot, Ramanathapuram, East Thanjavur, West Thanjavur, Tiruchirapalli and Tirunelveli were centralised in the Madras Record Office during 1960.

25th Meeting, Patna, February 1956

Resolution III.—Resolved that in modification of Resolution V passed at the 24th meeting of the Research and Publication Committee, the State Governments be requested to arrange through their Universities and Research Institutions for compilation and publication of the Bibliographies of their regions for use of students and scholars of History and copies of these may be supplied to all organised State Record Offices, Universities and Research Institutions. Further resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Inter-University Board for being circulated to the Universities in the country.

Calcutta University.—The compilation and publication of regional bibliography cannot be taken up by the University. The work of compiling a regional bibliography for the National Register of Records has been undertaken by the West Bengal Regional Record Survey Committee.

Punjab University.—In the absence of grant of funds from the Punjab Government the University is not in a position to undertake the work at present.

26th Meeting, Bhubaneswar, March 1958

Resolution IV.—This Committee recommends that the Indian Record Offices and Universities be placed on the free mailing list in respect of publications authorized by the Government of India and the State Governments on the basis of the materials collected by the

Board of Editors for compilation of the History of Freedom Movement in India and by the State Committees.

Panjab.—Accept the resolution.

27th Meeting, New Delhi, September 1958

Resolution II.—Resolved that in order to help the research scholars, the heads of the Record offices and professors of various universities should collaborate with the National Archives of India to prepare for publication in the 'Indian Archives' a list of subjects on which researches can be undertaken together with the information about the availability of material on them.

Universities.—

Jabalpur—Furnished relevant information.

State Governments.—

U.P.—Accept the resolution in principle.

Mysore.—Accept the resolution in principle.

Resolution VI.—Resolved that the Record Offices in India should compile lists of their publications and reprint such of the publications as are out of print and for which there is still a demand from research institutions and research students.

Mysore.—The resolution will be kept in view at the time of reprinting the records of the State Archives.

Uttar Pradesh.—The resolution has been noted for guidance.

Resolution VII.—Resolved that the Secretary, Research and Publication Committee should collect up to date information about their archival assets from all the State Governments for publication of a Hand Book of Indian Archival Repositories.

The work is progressing.

Resolution VIII.—This Committee recommends that the heads of the State Record Offices be authorized by their respective State Governments to release, as far as possible without scrutiny excerpts from all the records upto 1916 to *bona fide* research students.

Uttar Pradesh.—The Keeper of Archives will release information from records upto 1916 for *bona fide* research provided it does not cause embarassment to the State Government.

28th Meeting, Trivandrum, December 1958

Resolution I.—This Committee recommends to the State Governments that the old unpublished records of historical importance in the Archives of different States and in the District Record Offices be published after being carefully edited by competent scholars, and

where necessary, the State Governments may consult the Director of the National Archives of India.

Uttar Pradesh.—Accept the resolution.

Resolution II.—The Committee reiterates its past recommendations for centralization of the District, Divisional and Sub-Divisional records and for throwing open of records to *bona fide* research scholars, and requests the State Government to inform the Indian Historical Records Commission of the action taken to implement the above recommendation.

Uttar Pradesh.—Old records up to the year 1910 are being brought to the State Archives where these would be available for *bona fide* research.

Resolution III.—Resolved that the archives offices, libraries, museums and other institutions in India should compile and publish catalogues of Persian documents in their respective custody.

Panjab and Rajasthan.—The preparation of a catalogue of persian documents has already been taken up. In Panjab 442 out of 847 manuscripts have been catalogued.

Uttar Pradesh.—The resolution has been noted.

Resolution IV.—Resolved that the National Archives of India should make an attempt to microfilm important documents in the custody of various institutions, societies and private persons and that the regional record Survey Committees in the various States should extend their assistance and co-operation to the National Archives of India in this behalf.

U.P. Regional Records Survey Committee.—Accept the resolution.

29th Meeting, New Delhi, February 1960

Resolution I.—Resolved that the publications brought out by the National Archives of India under its Publication Programme may be sold to the members of the Indian Historical Records Commission at concessional rates.

Government of India.—The prices of the publications of the National Archives of India in most cases are fixed much below the actual cost of production. The Government of India, therefore, regret their inability to extend any further concession on them.

Resolution II.—Resolved that the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission, may take necessary action in consultation with the Chairman of the Research and Publication Committee to appoint

an Honorary Editor for volume XII of the Fort William—India House Correspondence in place of late Dr. S. N. Das Gupta.

The Government of India have appointed Dr. A. Tripathi as Honorary Editor for Volume XII of the Fort William—India House Correspondence. The manuscript for the volume has already been sent to the Honorary Editor.

Resolution III.—This Committee recommends that the Government of India may be moved to sanction additional staff and funds to the National Archives of India to expedite its publication programme.

Government of India.—In view of the existing financial difficulties it is not possible to create any new post for expediting the publication programme of the National Archives of India.

Resolution IV.—The Research and Publication Committee endorses the following recommendations of the sub-Committee for publication:—

(i) that the present scheme of the National Archives of India for publishing letters to and from the Court of Directors *in extenso* may be given up for the period after 1800, instead, selected records alone may be published in the same series.

(ii) that in the first place, documents relating to Finance, Fiscal policy and Foreign Relations should be published.

(iii) that some items under the new scheme may be taken up by the National Archives of India and the remaining ones by various universities.

(iv) that the National Archives of India should not undertake any new programme until the present Publication Programme is completed; and

(v) that the publication of Sir John Shore's Minute need not be undertaken since most of the important minutes have already been published.

Government of India.—Approved the resolution in principle.

Resolution V.—Resolved that the State Governments be requested to undertake a programme of publication of Land Revenue Records in their respective custody and that the National Archives of India should extend its help to the State Governments by offering microfilm copies of such records as may be required by the State Governments in this regard.

Rajasthan, Orissa, Bihar and Mysore.—Accept the resolution in principle.

Kerala.—There are no Land Revenue records, worthy of publication in the State.

Uttar Pradesh, Panjab, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Bombay and Madhya Pradesh.—The resolution is under consideration.

Assam.—The resolution will be considered after the State Directorate of Archives has been established.

Madras.—A large number of publications mostly selections from Land revenue records at the District as well as Government level have been issued during the last sixty years. The State Government also printed from time to time important papers selected from the revenue records. The question of printing more selections from Land revenue records will be taken up when circumstances permit.

Andhra Pradesh.—The resolution will be implemented as soon as the Land Revenue records are centralised in the State Record Office.

Resolution VI.—Resolved that the union Ministry of Defence may be moved to consider the feasibility of undertaking the publication of records available with the Government of India bearing on India's military history.

The resolution has been forwarded to the Government of India, Ministry of Defence. It is under consideration of that Ministry.

Resolution VII.—Resolved that a sub-committee consisting of the following members be appointed to examine the proposal of listing and calendaring of historical records of the 17th and 18th centuries, other than the records of the East India Company in the custody of the central and State Record Offices:—

Dr. Tara Chand—*Chairman.*
Prof. D. V. Potdar
Dr. B. P. Seksena
Dr. N. K. Sinha
Prof. S. Nurul Hasan
Dr. K. K. Pillai
Dr. P. Saran
Shri V. K. Bawa
Shri N. R. Khadgawat
Dr. H. R. Gupta
Director of Archives, Government of India—Secretary.

The Sub-Committee should submit its report to the Research and Publication Committee.

The Sub-Committee appointed by the Research and Publication Committee met in July 1960 and recommended that the National Archives of India should prepare and publish calendars of historical documents other than those belonging to the East India Company in its custody. It also recommended that the State Governments should prepare and publish Descriptive Lists of similar documents in their respective Record Offices on the lines "The Descriptive List of Mutiny Papers in the National Archives of India, Bhopal" published by the National Archives of India. The Government of India should provide a matching grant to the States for printing of these Descriptive Lists, the compilation of which should be given priority by the State Record Offices. Further, as the programme of Descriptive Listing makes progress the State Governments should be requested to compile and publish calendars of selected documents.

The recommendations of the Sub-Committee were endorsed by the Research & Publication Committee at its thirtieth meeting held in July 1960 and are now under consideration.

Resolution VIII.—Resolved that Record Offices in India who have records in regional languages in their respective custody, should appoint special staff knowing those languages.

Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Mysore, Orissa, Assam and Maharashtra.—Accept the resolution.

Madras.—It is not considered necessary at present to appoint any special staff knowing Persian and Modi because the records in these languages are being listed in English and the originals are rarely consulted by the visiting scholars. The State Government have, however, employed part time staff for cataloguing of Persian records.

Panjab.—The State Archives is equipped with qualified staff for the study of records in languages other than English. The work of indexing and cataloguing of such records has already been taken in hand.

Kerala.—There are at present four Record Offices in the State and in all the four offices there are records both in English and in regional languages. The staff employed in these offices are conversant with regional languages. A few records in Portuguese and Dutch languages are available in the Central Record Office, Ernakulam, and English translations of these records are available. There are also some records written in Marathi in the Record Office at Kozhikode for which Malayalam translations are available.

Rajasthan.—The resolution is under consideration.

30*th Meeting, New Delhi, July,* 1960

Resolution I.—The members of the Research and Publication Committee deeply mourn the death of Pandit Kshiti Mohan Sen and request the Secretary to convey to the bereaved family message of condolence and sympathy on behalf of the Committee.

The message of condolence and sympathy was sent to the bereaved family of Pandit Kshiti Mohan Sen.

Resolution II.—Resolved that all non-confidential records in the custody of the National Archives of India be thrown open to *bona fide* research students for scrutiny and examination.

The question of liberalising the rules for access to the Central Government records was examined by the Committee on Archival Legislation who have submitted their report to the Government of India. The report is awaited.

Resolution III.—Resolved that the publication of regional histories be undertaken by the State Governments, universities and learned institutions on the basis of the records available in the National Archives and that the National Archives of India be asked to supply copies of these records to the sponsoring bodies at concessional rates.

The Government of India have agreed to grant a concession of 10 per cent on the existing rates for supplying copies of records in the National Archives of India to the State Governments, universities and learned institutions who undertake publication of regional histories.

Resolution IV.—The Committee strongly recommends that those State Governments that have not so far drawn up any programme for publication of their records, may formulate it as early as possible and that in these programmes strong emphasis should be placed on the compilation of descriptive lists rather than of texts *in extenso.*

Panjab and Mysore.—Accept the resolution in principle.

Madras.—The State Government have already a programme of publication of their records.

Rajasthan.—The State Government have already drawn up a publication programme. Efforts would be made to bring out descriptive lists during the Third Five Year Plan.

Resolution V.—Resolved that the Union and State Governments be requested to issue necessary instructions to the administrative departments under them not to destroy the old newspapers, gazettes,

books, etc. in their libraries without consulting the officer Incharge of the Archives Offices.

Union Ministries, etc.

Works, Housing and Supply and Finance.—The resolution has been forwarded to the attached and subordinate offices.

Labour and Employment.—Cuttings of news items and material concerning the Ministry are retained. Old newspapers and journals are disposed of every three months.

Custom House, Kandla, Department of Explosives, Nagpur, Collectorate of Central Excise, Patna, Commissioner of Income Tax, Ernakulam, Assistant Master of Mint, Hyderabad, Director General, All India Radio, New Delhi, Collector of Central Excise and Land Customs, Shillong.—Accept the resolution in principle.

Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Food and Agriculture.—Cuttings of news items and material concerning the Directorate are retained and the remaining portions of newspapers and gazettes are disposed of as waste paper.

State Governments

Madras, Panjab, Mysore, and Administration of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.—Necessary instructions have been issued to all the subordinate offices in the States.

Kerala.—The resolution has been forwarded to all the heads of the Departments in the State.

Bihar.—The resolution is under consideration.

Resolution VI.—Resolved that a sub-committee be appointed to examine the scope and extent of the Regional Bibliographies, compilation of which was recommended by the Research and Publication Committee earlier.

Action is being taken.

Resolution VII.—Resolved that a sub-committee be appointed to examine the implications of the proposed re-organization of institutional archives in India.

Action is being taken.

Resolution VIII.—Resolved that the above proposal (of preparing a descriptive catalogue of the Dutch East India Company Records from 1614—1742, in the custody of the National Archives of India) be circulated to such universities and institutions as may be interesed in research in economic history.

The work has been taken up by the Delhi School of Economics.

Resolution IX.—(a) Resolved that the National Archives of India should compile and publish calendar of historical documents other than those belonging to the East India Company in its custody.

(b) Further resolved that the State Governments should prepare and publish descriptive lists of similar documents in the custody of their respective Record Offices on the pattern of "The Descriptive List of Mutiny Papers in the National Archives of India, Bhopal", published by the National Archives of India. That the Government of India should provide a grant to the States for printing of these lists. That the compilation of these descriptive lists should be given priority by the State Record Offices.

(c) That as the programme of Compilation of descriptive lists makes some progress, the State Governments may compile and publish calendars of select documents.

Action is being taken.

Resolution X.—Resolved that the Government of Mysore be requested to undertake editing and publication of all letters, farmans and other records relating to Tipu Sultan.

Resolved further that the National Archives of India, the State Record Offices and the Archaeological Department of the Government of India may extend necessary facilities to the Government of Mysore for the examination of records and other materials that may be in their respective custody.

The resolution was forwarded to the State Governments for necessary action. Replies received from some of them were passed on to the Government of Mysore whose decision in the matter is awaited.

The National Archives of India will also be glad to extend facilities as may be required by the Government of Mysore in this regard.

The Department of Archaeology, Government of India, has no material on the subject.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRTY-SIXTH SESSION OF THE INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION, CHANDIGARH, 26 FEBRUARY, 1961.

The thirty-sixth annual meeting of the Inidan Historical Records Commission was held at 11-00 A.M. on Sunday, 26 February, 1961 at the History Department, Panjab University, Chandigarh. The meeting was presided over by Dr. K. L. Shrimali, Union Minister for Education and *ex-officio* President of the Commission.

The list of members present is appended at the end of the proceedings.

1. *Felicitations to Prof. G. H. Khare on his Sixty-first birthday*

Prof. G. H. Khare, who completes his 61st year this year is one of the oldest, most active and most scholarly members of the Commission. The signal services he has rendered to the cause of research both as a member of this body and as the Secretary of the Bharata Itihasa Samshodhaka Mandala are too well known to require any elaboration. It would be in the fitness of things that his colleagues of the Commission should take this opportunity to record their appreciation of these services.

The following resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolution I.—The President and the members of the Indian Historical Records Commission present at Chandigarh in connection with the thirty-sixth annual session of the Commission offer their felicitations to Prof. G. H. Khare on his sixty-first birthday and wish him a prosperous, long, and happy life. The Commission takes this opportunity to record its profound appreciation of his many significant contributions in the fields of Indian history, and archival and linguistic studies, and looks forward with hope to his continuing to enrich with original contributions the various fields of learning in which he has specialised. The Secretary of the Commission is requested to convey to Prof. Khare the felicitations offered by the members.

2-3. *Legislation on Archives*

The Committee on Archival Legislation concluded its deliberations in November, 1960. The report of the Committee has been submitted to the Union Ministry of Education for its consideration, and also circulated among all the Ordinary members of the Indian Historical Records Commission.

Resolution by Dr. H. K. Barpujari regarding Legislation on Archives

This Commission strongly recommends that the Government of India be requested to offer the members of the Indian Historical Records Commission the privilege of going through the report of the Committee of Archival Legislation and to make comments, thereon, prior to its introduction in the Parliament.

Explanatory note.—From the terms of its reference, it appears, that the report of the Committee of Archival Legislation will be a comprehensive one and its recommendations, if implemented fully, will introduce radical changes in the field of archival administration. Since the question of suitable legislation on Archives was sponsored by the Indian Historical Records Commission, it is in the fitness of things, that its members should have the chance to comment on the recommendations at a session of the Indian Historical Records Commission. Dr. K. L. Shrimali, the President of the last session was very kind enough to assure us, that "this would be done"; but it is unlikely, that the report, which is in all probability now almost ready, will be held up for another year to place it before a session of the Indian Historical Records Commission. It is, therefore, requested that a special session of the Indian Historical Records Commission be held, if need be, to enable the members to discuss and express their views on the recommendations, before the report is sent to the Parliament, for necessary legislation.

Secretary's note.—This will be hardly necessary in view of the fact that the Report has already been circulated among the members.

Taking up items 12 and 13 first for discussion, the President congratulated Dr. Tara Chand and his colleagues of the Committee on Archival Legislation for having drawn up what seemed to him to be a very comprehensive report, embracing as it did all the vital problems affecting the archives in the country. He considered it to be a unique document. He said that the report was still under the consideration of the Government of India and as it dealt with a crop of problems intimately affecting the administration of the country, the Government were not yet in a position to make it public.

There was, however, one point in the Report on which he would like to have the views of the members of the Commission. This related to the setting up, under Presidential orders, in accordance with provisions (b) and (c) of Article 263, of a permanent advisory body dealing exclusively with archival matters and catering to the archival requirements of both the Union and the State Governments. This body, to be called the Indian Archives

Council, was to advise both the Union and the State Governments on all matters connected with the management, administration, preservation and public use of archives and further to effect co-ordination between archival activities in one State and another. There was at present no organisation to discharge these functions. The Commission, in the Committee's view, was not in a position to perform them adequately, and the Committee's opinion was that the setting up of the proposed Council would necessitate the termination of the Commission itself. The Council was to be a smaller body than the Commission, consisting only of 25 members. Of these 15 were to represent each of the 15 States. Of the remaining 10 members, 4 were to represent the Central Government, while 6 were to be non-official members selected by the Central Government from among eminent archivists and historians including university professors. The Education Minister, Government of India, was to be the Chairman. The Council, in addition, was to have a Standing Committee consisting of 7 persons, selected from amongst its own members, for carrying out the work of the Council when it was not in session. The duties of the Council would in short be to explore the ways and the means by which the archive work of the entire country could be conducted on a scientific basis and in conformity with uniform standards and to bring about such coordination between the activities of the Central and State archives as would promote gradual development of uniform archival procedures and practices all over the country. The matter, therefore, was one of great moment and the President felt that Dr. Tara Chand, who was present at the meeting, should explain the implications of the Committee's proposals.

In stressing the need for a Central Advisory body Dr. Tara Chand said that the proposal for its constitution logically followed from what his Committee had been able to find regarding the state of public archives in the country. The Committee was convinced that the existing procedures relating to the treatment of archives, both of the Union and the States whether they affected the preservation, management, disposal or administration of records or their use by the public exhibited a number of defects, and that these procedures were not only ineffective but unsuited to modern conditions of rapidly increasing production of records. If public records were to play their rightful role both as instruments of public administration and indispensable material for national history, it was essential that steps should be taken for evolving a system of coordinated control over the entire field of archive work both at the Central and the State levels. The need was, therefore, inevitable for setting up a single body for over-all supervision and control catering to the archival needs of both the Centre and the States. The need for

such a body seemed justified in view not only of the shortcomings noticeable in the existing archival procedures, but of the wide divergences which existed in respect of archival practice between one State and another, and between the Centre on the one hand and the States in general on the other. Repositories in the States were in various stages of growth. In some they were still in their infancy, while in others they were yet to come into existence. Maintenance of common standards not only in documentation and arrangement procedures, but in those relating to disposal and preservation was the essential precondition of the continued survival in good and consultable order of all public records of permanent value. Preservation of records in good order and their arrangement conformably to a common norm is fundamental to their proper utilisation. This was more than a mere pet idea of the archivist; it was a basic requirement of good administration and democratic government. For records kept in order are the only tangible means of drawing the attention of the executive to the incontrovertible documents and of thus securing executive acquantability. The establishment of parliamentary democracy in India had made it all the more necessary that greater attention should be paid to the problem of conservation of archives and since the constitution of India was Federal in character, effective means could be evolved for conserving archives on scientific lines only on a basis of extensive cooperation between the Centre on the one hand and the States on the other. As pointed out by the President there was at present no permanent organisation to devote itself exclusively to this work. It would be readily seen that the Indian Historical Records Commission was not in a position to discharge these functions in an effective manner. The Commission could at best make recommendations to the Governments concerned and that also on specific matters referred to them, but had no means to see the recommendations implemented. The Commission, moreover, met only once a year and the Research and Publication Committee only twice. There was no permanent body to carry on their work during the interval between the meetings. The Commission, moreover, was an almost unwieldy body of 90 members. It was neither in a position to meet with great frequency not to keep itself properly informed about the functioning of the various archive offices in the country. The Committee, therefore, did not consider that it was possible to depend on the Commission for the exercise of that coordinated control over the entire field of archive work in the country which, it was hoped, every member of the Commission present at this meeting would consider essential for the survival of public archives in good order and in a healthy state.

The proposed Archive Council on the other hand was intended

to be a much smaller body consisting of 25 members, of which as many as 15 were to represent the State Governments. The intention was to make the Council as fully representative as possible without making it unwieldy in size. The Council, as already explained, was to have a Standing Committee of seven members entrusted with the execution of the policy laid down by the former, and with power to inspect all categories of public records. It was to be composed of members having knowledge of and experience in archive administration and would be in a position to offer advice on all matters connected with the preservation and utilisation of public records. The speaker, therefore, felt that the Commission would agree with the Committee's recommendation regarding the setting up the proposed Archive Council which in his view would be a more effective machinery for coordinating archive work in the country.

Prof. R. P. Patwardhan said that he had listened with great interest to what Dr. Tara Chand had said. Dr. Tara Chand had made a very persuasive case for a smaller body. He personally thought that this was not a new thing and as such it did not come as a shock to him. He recalled the early days of the Indian Historical Records Commission when it was a very small body performing precisely the same duties and functions as were now recommended by the Committee for Archival Legislation for the proposed Indian Archives Council. The Commission, he believed, assumed its present stature in 1942, and was doing useful work. However, since the recommendations of the Committee so far as the appointment of the Indian Archives Council was concerned, involved changes of great significance, he felt, it required a great deal of consideration. He personally felt that there might perhaps be a *via-media* between a large body of 90 members and a smaller body of 25. In any case he pleaded that the members should not be asked to cast their votes just now.

The President said that it was not intended to take a formal vote. He only wanted the Commission to express its opinion on the report so that action with regard to the appointment of the Archives Council could be implemented as early as possible.

Prof. R. P. Patwardhan said that it was not possible for him to express his final view on the subject, as he needed more time to study the report.

Shri S. R. Sharma said that the proposed Indian Archive Council was meant mainly to advise the National Archives of India. The National Archives did not have records alone but other mate-

rials also. The question of existence of the Indian Historical Records Commission and the setting up of an Archive Council should be looked at from different angles. So far as the Commission was concerned it dealt with records and manuscripts of historical importance. For the people studying these materials the Commission formed an important forum. It enables scholars to come together and present the result of their enquiries to their colleagues and exchange their views. He did not see any objection in setting up an Archives Council in addition to the Indian Historical Records Commission.

The President said that the intention of the Committee was not to set up the Archive Council in addition to the Indian Historical Records Commission. However, since the members needed time to study the report, he suggested that they should communicate their opinions to the Secretary in writing at an early date to enable the Government to make an assessment of their views.

Prof. R. P. Patwardhan said that a smaller Standing Committee could be formed out of the Indian Historical Records Commission itself.

Shri S. B. Bhat said that the Indian Historical Records Commission provided an opportunity to various institutions like this to associate themselves with the activities of a learned body devoted to archival work and afforded them a scope for making their voices heard. Just at the moment he could speak on an important subject like this before the highest authority of the Government. Abolition of the Indian Historical Records Commission and the appointment of the proposed Indian Archives Council would deprive him of that privilege. He would, therefore, propose that as suggested by Dr. H. K. Barpujari (item 13 of the Proceedings), a special meeting of the Indian Historical Records Commission should be called to discuss the report.

The President said that after the opinions of the members of the Indian Historical Records Commission were received it would be examined whether it was necessary to call a special meeting of the Commission. He would, however, request the members to consider only one point, whether it would not be advisable to have a more compact body which could make more effective contribution not only to the working of the National Archives of India but of all the records offices in other parts of the country as well.

Shri S. B. Bhat said that the proposed Indian Archive Council would be practically an official body. Excepting 6 non-official members who were to be nominated by the Government of India, all were intended to be officials. This would leave no scope for the

non-official elements in the archival world to make their voice heard. The Indian Historical Records Commission was democratised in 1942 mainly with a view to giving an opportunity to all who were interested in the use of records to associate themselves with its works and acvtivities, and this was a step in the right direction. He, therefore, suggested that instead of creating a new body it would be more advisable to vest in the Indian Historical Records Commission the authority to perform all the functions which the proposed Archives Council was required to discharge.

Dr S. Bhattacharya said that from his personal experience for the last ten years he found that there had been a healthy coordination between the Indian Historical Records Commission and various universities and research institutions. It was giving a great impetus to historical researches in the country. Abolition of the Indian Historical Records Commission and setting up of a smaller body in its place would, he felt, very much retard that spirit of co-operation.

Dr. Nurul Hasan after congratulating Dr. Tara Chand and other members of the Committee on the excellent report prepared by them said, he had some misgiving about one aspect of the multifarious duties which the Indian Historical Records Commission had been discharging. The Commission, according to him, was performing three types of functions. The first was advising the Government of India and the State Governments on the administration of the National Archives of India and the State Records Offices. This function, he personally felt, the proposed Archives Council would be able to perform more efficiently. The next aspect of the Commissions work was the discussion of research papers on the basis of records discovered or unearthed. He agreed that the Indian History Congress or some other body could do this as efficiently but there was a third aspect of the Commission's functions, and that was to bring together those who were engaged in research and those who are entrusted with the responsibility of the administration of archives. This was a very important function. This had assumed greater importance because of the undertaking by the National Archives of India of an extensive publication programme on the recommendation of the Indian Historical Records Commission. This publication programme was being implemented in close collaboration with various universities and research institutions. Similar programmes had also been undertaken by a number of State Governments. This underlined the need for greater co-operation and collaboration between those who were keeping archives and those who were using them. Since the research activities were sure to be intensified in the near future, he felt it necessary that there should be some means for the coordination of these activities. This made almost

inevitable the existence of a forum where the custodians of archives as well as those who were doing the editorial work, and also the research scholars could meet periodically to give expression to their views and offer suggestions. This was an important problem which needed most careful consideration.

Dr. Mohibbul Hasan said that there was already a forum for the archivists to meet and discuss common problems (National Committee of Archivists). As regards the second aspect of the Commission's activities, the Indian History Congress provided a forum where research papers could be read and discussed.

Dr. Nurul Hasan said that he was aware of the existence of both the bodies, but excepting the Indian Historical Records Commission there was no common forum where the archivists and archive-users could meet each other.

Concluding the discussion the President said that he found that the consensus of opinion of the members was against the abolition of the Indian Historical Records Commission. He added that the members of Indian Historical Records Commission could offer their suggestions for consideration by the Government of India. If after examining the comments it was considered necessary a special meeting of the Indian Historical Records Commission might be convened.

4. *Review of action taken on the resolutions passed at the thirty-fifth and some previous sessions of the Indian Historical Records Commission.*

(Please see conspectus of action taken)

Action taken was recorded.

5. *Review of progress made in the Development Programme of the National Archives of India during* 1960.

A report on the progress made in the Development Programme of the National Archives of India during 1959 was placed before the thirty-fifth session of the Indian Historical Records Commission held at New Delhi in February, 1960. The report for 1960 is given below:

Acquisition of microfilms of records from abroad.—During the year under review the National Archives of India obtained 199 rolls of Dutch records relating to India covering the period 1732-1758 from the Algemeen Rijksarchief, The Hague. These records are useful for studying the economic history of India during the 18th century. The Department was also able to acquire from U.S.A. 67 rolls of microfilm transcripts covering, among others, the following items: records of the U.S.A. Consulates in India, and of the State

Department and the Justice Department of the Government of U.S.A. (the last containing invaluable material on the Indian Nationalists in U.S.A.); German Foreign Office records dealing with German collaboration in Indian Freedom Movement; papers of the American Board of Foreign Missions which throw interesting light on social and religious life in India in the 19th century. Other acquisitions include Xerograph prints of Macartney Papers relating to his period of Governorship of Madras (1781-86). Due to foreign exchange difficulties it was not possible to acquire copies of private correspondence of Viceroys and Secretaries of State for India which formed a part of the Department's acquisition programme for the year.

Acquisition of privately owned historical manuscripts

(a) The Department acquired during the period several documentary collections and a number of historical manuscripts either by purchase or gift or on terms of loans. 26 documents were purchased for Rs. 2,140 on the recommendation of the Historical Manuscripts Purchase Committee. These include farmans of Akbar, Jahangir and Aurangzeb, and also a unique copy of Maasir-i-Asafi dealing with the history of Hyderabad. Among the important gifts mention may be made of the personal papers and correspondence of Sir J. C. Coyajee, the celebrated Indian economist (1910-42); papers on Bengal Famine Enquiry Commission belonging to Shri Manilal B. Nanavati; 16 documents relating to the Indian National Army; a Memoir (in typescript) on the Indo-German collaboration during the First World War. The documents that were received on loan include 43 original letters of Mahatma Gandhi.

(b) The Madhya Pradesh Government which was without a Regional Records Survey Committee for a long time have now set up a Committee for the State. The Administration of Himachal Pradesh has also set up a Survey Committee of its own. Such Survey Committees are functioning in all the other States (excepting the newly created Gujarat State), including the Union Territories of Manipur and Tripura. (For reports relating to the works of salvaging private records done by the various State Survey Committees please see item 3 of the Proceedings of the Research and Publication Committee).

(c) The Government of India have again sanctioned a sum of Rs. 42,000 in 1960-61 for distribution to all the State Governments for collection of materials for the proposed National Register of Records. Out of this amount all the State Governments barring those of Maharashtra and Gujarat were given Rs. 3,000 each. The Government of Gujarat has been given a grant of Rs. 1,500 while

that of Maharashtra did not avail itself of the financial assistance offered. During the period under review, reports of work done were received from only two State Governments, viz., Rajasthan and Orissa.

The Advisory Committee appointed by the Government of India to advise and guide the bodies constituted by the State Governments in the compilation of the National Register, held two meetings during the year and chalked out a detailed plan for the proper working of the Register Scheme. The plan has since been examined by the Committee on Archival Legislation whose recommendations are under the consideration of Government of India.

Prevention of destruction or export of historical manuscript.—The problem has since been carefully examined by the Committee on Archival Legislation whose recommendations in this behalf will be found embodied in its Report. (Please see items 2-3 of the Proceedings).

Acquisition of microphotographic copies of rare publications.—

(a) The work in respect of acquisition of microfilm copies of Parliamentary Papers from U.K. is proceeding.

(b) During the financial year ending March 1960 a sum of Rs. 15,000 was provided for the purchase of books and duly utilized. For the year 1960-61 a sum of Rs. 15,000 has been provided under the plan Budget and an additional sum of Rs. 3,000 under the normal Budget of the Department. It is expected to utilise the entire amount towards the acquisition of books on Modern Indian history and out of print and rare titles relating to the same period.

During the year under review 640 volumes were added to the Library. Out of this, 107 volumes were received under the Wheat Loan Exchange Programme.

Access to microfilm copies for bona-fide research and supply of copies to institutions.—The microfilm copies of records and rare books obtained from abroad are made available by the National Archives of India for *bona-fide* research. Copies of these can also be obtained by research scholars, libraries and research institutions at the usual rates.

Air-Conditioning of muniment rooms of the National Archives of India.—The Scheme for air-conditioning of the first and second floor stack areas could not make any progress owing to foreign exchange

difficulties. Government of India have since decided to drop the programme from the Third Five Year Plan.

Lamination of records.—During the year 1,66,094 sheets were laminated, while 1,075 maps were repaired and mounted. In addition, 1,170 letters from among 4,471 letters received from Gandhi Smarak Nidhi in February, 1960, were also laminated.

Training in Archives Keeping.—Nine trainees admitted last year to the revised Training Course in Archives Keeping completed their training in August, 1960 and were awarded Diplomas after a written and practical test. Special arrangement was made for delivering lectures to them on aspects of Archives-keeping by eminent scholars and archivists from outside. A fresh batch of nine trainees, including two nominated by the State Governments, have been admitted to the next year's course which commenced from 1st September, 1960. Five of them have been awarded a stipend of Rs. 150 each per month.

Publications.—In addition to the standing publication programme of the National Archives of India (please see item 2 of the Proceedings of the Research & Publication Committee), the first volume of the *Selections from the Educational Records of the Government of India,* comprising the three reviews of the state of education in India compiled in 1862, 1867 and 1872 respectively was published during the year.

Construction of Annexe.—No progress could be made in the construction of an annexe to the National Archives of India building owing to the fact that the master plan for the Central Vista complex of buildings, of which the National Archives premises forms a part, has not yet been finalised. Necessary funds have, however, been provided in the Third Five Year Plan. No funds have been allotted for air-conditioning.

Acquisition of equipment.—The National Archives of India has purchased 3,630 carton boxes worth Rs. 42,471 through the D.G.S. & D. during the year.

Accessioning of records.—Paucity of space prevented the Department from making any progress in the acquisition of the inactive records of the Central Government agencies. In spite of this, accession had to be made of such records as were required to fill in the gaps in the series already transferred. They consist of 2,320

files and 1,465 bound volumes, including 1,431 volumes of Revenue Survey records.

Map Collection.—In addition to the Revenue Survey records mentioned above, 15 Survey of India maps were received during the year. 6,643 index slips of the Survey of India maps were prepared during the same period.

Listing and arrangement of records.—Further progress was made in the listing and arrangement of records. The records thus listed are:

Home Department		
Establishment Branch, A	1916-20	1,223 files
Political Branch	1933-42	4,265 "
Judicial Branch, A.	1866-70	679 "
Jails Branch	1888-1921	1,589 "
Police Branch, A	1862-95	2,775 "
Education		
Educational Despatches to Secretary of State	1860-80	390 "
Educational Despatches from Secretary of State	1861-92	640 "

Abstract lists were compiled of the records belonging to the late Home, Agriculture and Finance Departments for the entire post-1859 period. Detailed check lists were prepared of about 1,600 files belonging to other Departments. Check lists were also compiled of English translations of Persian letters available among Foreign Department Proceedings (1794—1808), and of letters issued (1766—1846) and letters received (1800—40) in languages other than Persian.

The Department completed during the period under review the consolidation of 6,868 files and 87,040 Original Consultations of the various Departments of the Government of India. Collection of materials on the organisational history of the record creating Departments was continued.

Archival Museum.—Shortage of space has prevented the Department from setting up an Archival Museum which was planned so long ago as 1926. The Department however, continued to maintain its permanent exhibition of select documents which attracted, as in other years a large number of visitors including many from foreign countries.

Research Fellowship Scheme.—The four Research Fellows working under the revised Fellowship Scheme of the Department completed their one-year term in August-Septmber, 1960. The Fellowships of three of the Research Fellows were renewed for another year, while the fourth was permitted to join the University of Saugar on condition that he would complete his research within the next two and a half years.

Bindery.—Some of the binding equipments indented last year have been received. It is expected that some more equipments will be received by the end of March, 1961.

During the year 2,031 volumes, books, rare manuscripts etc., were bound.

Technical Service.—Under the Department's scheme of 'Preservation of rare manuscripts of national importance', free repair service was rendered to a number of important manuscript collections. Mention may be made in this connection of a collection of Tagore manuscripts belonging to Rabindra Sadana, a collection of Gandhi manuscripts received from the Prime Minister's Secretariat, a batch of Gandhi documents belonging to P.G. Deshpande, and a collection of rare manuscripts from Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Photo-Duplication.—The programme of microfilming old and brittle records in the National Archives of India was continued. The series microfilmed were: Home Revenue Department Proceedings (1847-59), Home Revenue Letters from Court (1836-58), Home Revenue Letters to Court (1834-62), Education Department (1857-59) and Home Miscellaneous Department (1680—1825). The number of exposures came to 53,048. Microfilming of rare manuscripts from the Raza Library, Rampur was also continued, and 440 volumes were microfilmed, the number of exposures running into 74,078. In March, 1960 the Mobile Unit of the National Archives of India visited Jaipur and microfilmed some farmans and manuscripts belonging to the Rajasthan State Archives.

Besides the above, 207 requests for photo-duplication, including many from abroad, were attended to. Among them mention may be made of those from New York Public Library, Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, Sadar-i-Riyasat of Jammu & Kashmir, Italian Embassy and Rabindra Sadana, Visva-Bharati.

Dr. N. K. Sinha enquired why the scheme for air-conditioning of the National Archives of India was dropped from the Third Five Year Plan.

The Secretary replied this was due to foreign exchange difficulties.

Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad said that he found that the new Library building of Panjab University was being fully air-conditioned. He thought there might be many other buildings in and outside Delhi which were also being air-conditioned.

After ascertaining from the Secretary that the foreign exchange involved in air-conditioning the National Archives of India Building would amount to Rs. 3·25 lakh only, the President said it would not be difficult to get this amount released. He thought that this matter was not properly looked after. In any case there was no question of dropping the proposal, but this could be taken as deferred. It must be impressed upon the Ministry of Finance that the air-conditioning of the National Archives of India was not a luxury but essential for the safety of the records, and that this should be given a top priority. He assured the house that he would personally look into the matter.

On a suggestion made by Dr. P. M. Joshi that the State Record Offices should also be included in the air-conditioning scheme, the President said that they could approach their own State Governments for the purpose.

Dr. Raghubir Sinh said that the construction of an annexe to the National Archives of India Building should be expedited. This was also recommended by the Committee on Archival Legislation.

The following resolution was passed:

Resolution II.—In view of the fact that the National Archives of India is not in a position to receive the non-current records from most of the Ministries and Departments of the Government of India for want of space, the Commission strongly recommends to the Government of India to give top priority to the construction of an annexe to its existing building.

6. *Use of standard quality paper and ink by the record creating agencies in India*

The Indian Historical Records Commission at its thirty-first session held in January, 1955 recommended (Resolution IV) that the Government of India should prescribe some standard quality paper for use by all the record creating agencies in India. Prior to that the Local Records Sub-Committee at its thirteenth meeting held in July 1951 made a similar recommendation adding that standard quality ink should also be used by record creating agencies. The National Archives of India accordingly took up the question of paper and ink with the Indian Standards Institution. On the recommendation of the National Archives, the Indian Standards Institution has recently finalised draft specifications for permanent

fountain pen ink with 0.2 per cent iron content. The use of this specified ink will help preserving the writings on paper.

As regards paper, the Indian Standards Institution has circulated draft specifications for writing paper for permanent records for use by various Government agencies. The specifications are expected to be finalised soon.

It is, therefore, suggested that all the record creating agencies of the Central and State Governments should use for permanent records the ink specified by the Indian Standards Institution and should also take similar action with regard to the paper as soon as its quality is standardised by the Indian Standards Institution. The cost involved is not likely to be high if the proposed use of standard paper and ink is strictly limited to policy files.

Dr. Raghubir Sinh said that the proposal should be brought to the notice of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry of the Government of India with the request that they should get the paper and ink of the standard specified by the Indian Standards Institution manufactured by some firms for use by the Government agencies.

The Secretary explained that the intention was to make use of standard paper and ink only for policy files.

The following resolution was thereafter passed:

Resolution III.—(a) Resolved that the various record creating agencies in India should use as far as possible standard quality paper and ink of the standard specified by the Indian Standards Institution.

(b) Resolved further that the National Archives of India should take similar action in regard to carbon copies and typewriting ink in consultation with the Indian Standards Institution.

7. *Resolution by R. C. Majumdar regarding preparation of descriptive list of microfilms obtained from U.S.A.*

"That a brief descriptive list of the documents whose microfilms have been recently brought from the United States be prepared at an early date".

Explanatory note.—These documents are likely to throw new light on the activities of the Indian Revolutionaries outside India during the first quarter of the twentieth century. As a number of scholars are now interested in the study of the Freedom Movement in India, these documents would be of great help to them.

Secretary's note.—As reported under item 3 of the Agenda, the National Archives of India obtained in 1960 from U.S.A. 48 rolls

of microfilms under the Wheat Loan Educational Exchange Programme. These contain records from the State Department, the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalisation, the Department of Justice and the German Foreign Office. The State Department records include Consular Despatches from Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, and though they primarily deal with financial and commercial matters, they also embody numerous reports on political, social and, even religious developments in India. There are also among them records on political activities of the Indians in U.S.A., particularly during the First World War. The records of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalisation contain valuable materials pertaining to "Hindu Immigration" which describe the activities of the Indian immigrants on the Pacific Coast of U.S.A. A good deal of information is available on the famous "Komagatamaru" affairs on Har Dayal, Tarak Nath Das and other Indian leaders of the period. The records of the Department of Justice offer a complete picture of the Hindustan Ghadr Party, the Indo-German collaboration in U.S.A. during World War I and the trials of the Indians and Germans held in U.S.A. for violation of neutrality. There are also many useful references about the activities of the Indian political leaders including Lajpat Rai, M. N. Roy, T. N. Das etc. German Foreign Office documents formed the microfilms of record captured by the Allies at the end of the Second World War. The Indian portion of these covers the political situation in India, Military Affairs, German propaganda in Asian countries in World War I, Indo-German collaboration, activities of the Indians against the British and the Berlin Committee of the Indian National Party. In addition, microfilms have also been obtained from the Library of American Philosophical Society, New York Public Library and Henry E. Huntington Library.

An abstract hand list of microfilms obtained by the National Archives of India from various foreign countries has been prepared. A descriptive list of the same is under preparation, which, however, will take a considerable time to complete.

Moving the resolution in the absence of Dr. R. C. Majumdar, Dr. N. K. Sinha said that he agreed with the Secretary's note, but would request the Secretary to expedite the publication of the descriptive list of microfilms.

On the suggestion of Dr. Raghubir Sinh the Secretary agreed to distribute cyclostyled copies of abstract hand list of microfilms to the members of the Indian Historical Records Commission. He also agreed to print the descriptive catalogue of the same as soon as that work was completed.

8. *Resolution by the Government of Orissa regarding development of State Archives under the Third Five Year Plan.*

"The Committee recommends to the Government of India to give financial help to such State Governments as have not yet set up organised Archives but have taken up development of Archives in the Third Five Year Plan for construction of suitable archival building and also for purchase of equipments for the same".

Explanatory note.—The Commission recommended to the State Governments to take up development of State Archives in the Third Five Year Plan [*vide* Resolution III. (b) of the 34th Session of the Commission held at Trivandrum]. A suitable building for the Archives is the first and foremost necessity. Many States with limited resources may not be in a position to provide necessary funds for a suitable building for the State Archives and also for necessary equipments for it. They can construct suitable buildings for their State Archives and provide equipment with financial help from the Government of India.

Government of India have been giving financial help to the States for buildings and equipments of the State Museums. The Commission may request the Government of India to give similar help to the States that have undertaken development of their State Archives.

Secretary's note.—A similar resolution was sent by Shri S. C. De, representative of the Government of Orissa to the thirty-fifth session of the Indian Historical Records Commission held at New Delhi in February, 1960 (*vide* Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings Volume XXXV, Part I, p. 62). In pursuance of the original resolution of the Commission (Resolution III, 34th Session, Trivandrum, January, 1959, all the State Governments were requested by the Government of India to include Development of their Archives Offices under the Third Five Year Plan of the States concerned and approach the Planning Commission for funds. Reports on the action taken are still awaited Meanwhile to Committee on Archival Legislation which gave careful thought to the problem has recommended that "the Central Government should consider the desirability of giving financial assistance to the States so that they without undue delay and consequent apprehension of damage to the records provide suitable accommodation and proper equipments for the preservation of their archives." (Para 135 of the Report). The report is under the consideration of Government of India.

The Commission was of the opinion that the Orissa State Archives might take up the matter with their State Government.

9. Resolution by Shri A. R. G. Tiwari regarding transfer of records relating to Gujarat from the former Bombay State.

"Resolved that from the archives of the old Bombay State the records relevant to the Gujarat region be handed over to Gujarat State".

Explanatory note.—As Gujrat State has come into being, it is in the fitness of things that the archival materials pertaining to the areas included in this State be handed over to it. The housing of these records at some suitable place within Gujarat State itself will benefit the scholars greatly by their easy availability and as such they will be adequately exploited.

Secretary's note.—Division of records is opposed to the accepted archival principle. The Indian Historical Records Commission passed two resolutions opposing such divisions at its thirtieth session held in February, 1954 (Resolution III) and thirty-third session held in March, 1958 (Resolution III). (Please see in this connection *Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings Volume* XXX, Part I, pages 62-64, Volume XXXIII, Part I, pp. 55-56, and Volume XXXV, Part I, p. 64). It will be relevant here to quote the opinion of the Committee on Archival Legislation on the subject:—

> "The internationally accepted procedure of treating such records (*i.e.* records of a State which have bifurcated) is to limit the division only to the 'open' files relating to the areas concerned while keeping intact all closed files that may have a bearing on them, and we do not feel any hesitation in recommending that this should be accepted as the basic principle governing the treatment of all records affected by any territorial change that may take place. As a logical corollary, any records that may have been acquired by any State in violation of this principle should return to the parent series to which they belonged while the records actually needed in administration may be retained on term of loan" [Para 78 (7)].

There is no objection to the Gujarat Government obtaining the records needed by it for administrative purpose on terms of loan. As to the difficulties of research scholars these may be amicably settled by the two Governments on the basis of reciprocal concessions.

In view of the Secretary's note Shri A. R. G. Tiwari withdrew his resolution.

10. *Resolution by Shri S. B. Bhat regarding financial grants to research institutions in India*

That there are in this country institutions holding old documents, coins, idols, manuscripts and other valuable archival materials and such materials are lying in the hands of private persons, which should be collected and kept in good condition. The institutions doing such work are poor and cannot afford building and other facilities necessary to keep such valuable records intact. It is, therefore, necessary to get financial aid for such institutions which are not available from the public and private sources. In view of the present policy of the Indian State this Commission recommends that private institutions doing archival work may be financed by the Indian State Government for purposes of erecting Museum and other buildings for the preservation of valuable archival records which are in their custody.

Explanatory note.—Before independence the only source of help for such institutions was the different Native States, which have now merged in Indian Union. The present position of private persons who can and wish to support such work is not satisfactory. Further, archival work is not popular and therefore cannot depend on popular support. The Government is now framing a bill for the preservation of archival records. It is, therefore, proper that the Indian Government should help private archival institutions, as is proposed in the resolution.

Secretary's note.—The problem has been given very careful consideration by the Committee on Archival Legislation, and that Committee has recommended that suitable financial assistance should be extended both by the Central and State Governments to the institutions engaged in collecting and preserving private archives and documents. The Committee's report (See Paras 182-183) is under the consideration of the Central Government and it does not seem necessary to move any fresh resolution on the same subject at this stage.

The proposal was accepted and the following resolution was passed by the Commission.

Resolution IV.—Resolved that the private institutions which have manuscripts, documents and other materials of historical importance in their respective custody should be given financial aids by the Government of India for their proper housing, maintenance, preservation and utilisation.

11. *Resolution by Shri R. S. Panchmukhi regarding inclusion of Paleography and Epigraphy in the Syllabus of Schools and Colleges.*

"The study of Palaeography and Epigraphy should be included in the syllabus of the History and Culture subjects in the Schools and Colleges and these subjects should also be taught to Primary School teachers who may be enabled to decipher and publish the large numbers of inscriptions lying in the villages".

Explanatory note.—The first part of this suggestion has been approved by the Committee and recommended for necessary action to the Inter-University Board. Now, this is extended to the teachers of Primary Schools, as that will expedite the examination and study of the lithic records and also the historical documents lying in the villages with private persons.

Secretary's note.—The Indian Historical Records Commission at its thirty-fifth session held at New Delhi in February, 1960 passed a resolution (VI) recommending inclusion of Paleography and Calligraphy in the syllabus of Schools and Colleges (*vide* Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings Volume XXXV, Part I, pp. 68-69). As recommended by the Commission, the resolution was forwarded by the Government of India to the Inter-University Board who on its part circulated it to all the universities in India.

The present resolution seeks to include Epigraphy also in the syllabus of the schools and colleges, and recommends that these subjects should be taught to the teachers of the primary schools. As regards the second part of the resolution it seems extremely doubtful whether the resolution will serve any useful purpose. Teachers of primary schools have hardly the background necessary to acquire mastery of either Paleography or Epigraphy. Both Epigraphy and Paleography are difficult disciplines which can be best taught at the postgraduate stage. Moreover, it is doubtful if the primary school teachers will be of material help in speeding up the study of either lithic documents or historical records as the resolution visualises.

In the absence of Shri R. S. Panchmukhi the resolution was not moved.

12. *Resolution by Shri G. N. Chandra regarding opening of regional offices by the National Archives of India*

"Resolved that the National Archives of India should have a Regional Office in each State for the centralisation and better preservation of the records of the Regional Offices of the Central Government".

Explanatory note.—The records produced by the Regional Offices of the Central Government are recognized to be purely of a local interest to students of history and in the interest of historical research their removal to the National Archives of India is not desirable. Also the question of bulk of the present holdings of the National Archives of India forbids further centralisation of local records to which it would not be possible for the staff of the National Archives to pay proper attention.

Secretary's note.—A similar resolution was moved at the thirty-fifth session of the Indian Historical Records Commission held at New Delhi in February, 1960 (*vide* Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings Volume XXXV, Part I, Pages 53-54). The question has been examined by the Archival Legislation Committee whose view is that all permanently preservable materials found among the records of the regional offices should be concentrated in the Central repository in New Delhi and that there is no ground whatever for the setting up of regional offices to take them in. (Paras 54-55 of the Committee's report).

In the absence of Shri G. N. Chandra the resolution was not moved.

13. *Resolution by the University of Jabalpur regarding preservation of records of the former Madhya Pradesh Government*

"That the Government of Maharashtra be requested to make proper provision for the preservation of the old Madhya Pradesh Government records in the Nagpur Secretariat. Since they include the Nagpur Residency Records which are of great historical importance and are also very old, dating from 1799, special care should be taken to preserve them from decay and destruction. Many of them have become very brittle already. Therefore a Keeper of Records, properly qualified and trained in the technique of treating dilapidated records, may be appointed, and adequate facilities may be offered to all scholars to utilize them for research".

Secretary's note.—In accordance with the established international practice the Central records of the former M.P. Government which were housed at the Nagpur Secretariat when Nagpur was the headquarter of Madhya Pradesh, ought to be regarded as the property of the successor Government, *viz.*, the present Government of Madhya Pradesh. Their care and preservation is, therefore, the responsibility of that Government rather than that of Maharashtra. Logically speaking the records should in their entirety be formally handed over to their rightful owner.

It requires to be pointed out, however, that the Nagpur Residency Records constitute an integral part of the Central Government's archives. They were created by the Resident at Nagpur who was an officer of the then Supreme Government. There is, however, no objection to the State Government retaining these records on terms of loan in case they are needed in current administration.

Moving the resolution Dr. R. M. Sinha, representative of the Government of Madhya Pradesh, said that the Secretary in his note did not say anything about the suggestion contained in the last four lines of the resolution.

The Secretary said that he had already stated in his note that the care and preservation of the Secretariat records at Nagpur was the responsibility of the Government of Madhya Pradesh who were the legal owners of those records. It was quite obvious that a qualified Keeper of Records should be appointed by that Government to look after these records.

Dr. H. L. Gupta said that these records were not with the Government of Maharashtra but were the property of the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

Dr. Raghubir Sinh said that from his talk with the Chief Secretary of the Government of Madhya Pradesh he had learnt that in 1954 or 1955 a move had been made for vesting the control of these records in the Central Government.

The President said that there was no intention on the part of the Central Government to take over records of the State Governments. The fundamental principle of record keeping was that no series of records should be broken. All that the Government of India wanted was only to ensure that scientific methods and techniques were followed by the State Governments with regard to the maintenance and preservation of their respective records.

Dr. Raghubir Sinh said that such an assurance should be formally given by the Government of India to the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

The Secretary said that the assurance had already been given. The records of the former Madhya Pradesh Government which were now at Nagpur were the property of the present Madhya Pradesh Government who should look after their proper maintenance and preservation. As regards the Nagpur Residency records, they were legally the property of the Central Government, but the State

Government could retain them on quasi-permanent loan if they were required for their administrative purposes.

This was agreed to, and the following resolution was passed:

Resolution V. (a) Resolved that the Secretariat records of the former Government of Madhya Pradesh which were housed at Nagpur at the time when Nagpur was the headquarter of Madhya Pradesh, should be the legal property of the present Madhya Pradesh Government, who should take proper care for their maintenance and preservation. That the Government of Madhya Pradesh should take early steps to set up a Central Record Office for housing these records and appoint a qualified Keeper of Records to look after those records.

(b) Resolved further that the Nagpur Residency records, which are the property of the Central Government, may be retained by the Government of Madhya Pradesh on quasi-permanent loan if required by the State Government for administrative purposes.

There being no other item in the agenda, Prof. R. P. Patwardhan thanked the President for the keen and active interest that he had been taking in the activities of the Indian Historical Records Commission ever since his association with the Commission. He stated that he felt particularly grateful to him for the very able and sympathetic manner in which he had been guiding the activities of the Commission and he had no doubt that each and every member of that body shared his feelings. The future of the Archives in the Country, he was confident, was absolutely safe in his hands.

While endorsing the views of Prof. Patwardhan, Dr. Nurul Hasan moved also a special vote of thanks to the Panjab University and the Vice-Chancellor for inviting the Indian Historical Records Commission to hold its Session at Chandigarh and extending such lavish hospitality to all the members. He also thanked on behalf of the Commission Dr. Hari Ram Gupta, his colleagues and young students who looked after all the requirements of the members during their stay at Chandigarh. This was passed unanimously.

The meeting then concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chair moved by Dr. Nurul Hasan and seconded by Prof. R. P. Patwardhan.

List of members present.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali	*President*
Dr. Tara Chand	
Prof. M. Mujeeb	

Dr. P. M. Joshi

Dr. H. K. Barpujari

Dr. R. M. Sinha

Prof. T. Balakrishnan Nayar

Dr. M. Seshadri

Prof. P. S. Raghavan

Shri V. S. Suri

Dr. N. K. Sinha

Dr. A. L. Srivastava

Dr. Nurul Hasan

Dr. B. P. Saksena

Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad

Shri K. A. Sajan Lal

Dr. H. R. Gupta

Prof. R. P. Patwardhan

Shri A. R. G. Tiwari

Dr. H. L. Gupta

Dr. N. K. Sahu

Shri S. B. Bhat

Prof. S. H. Askari

Shri D. G. Landge

Dr. A. K. Majumdar

Dr. Hira Lal Singh

Corresponding members

Dr. M. A. Chaghatai (Pakistan)

Prof. S. R. Sharma

Dr. S. Bhattacharya

Dr. Raghubir Sinh

Dr. V. G. Dighe

Dr. A. C. Banerjee

Corresponding members

Dr. Mohibbul Hasan	
Dr. S. P. Sen	
Dr. A. Tripathi	
Dr. Ganda Singh	
Shri P. N. Kirpal	*Ministry of Education*
Shri B. N. Malhan	*Ministry of Education*
Shri S. Roy	*Secretary*

CONSPECTUS OF ACTION TAKEN ON THE RESOLUTIONS OF SOME OF THE PREVIOUS SESSIONS OF THE INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION

29th Session, Bhopal, February, 1953

Resolution VI.—The Commission reiterates its previous resolution (Resolution XII of the 10th Session) regarding the free exchange of Record Office Publications in India and requests that the principle underlying the resolution should be followed by all the Records Offices in India.

Jammu & Kashmir.—Accept the resolution.

34th Session, Trivandrum, December 1958

Resolution III.—(a) This Commission strongly feels the necessity of incorporating some Development Schemes of the Record Offices in India under the five year Plans; and therefore, request the Government of India to provide adequate funds to the National Archives of India as well as to the State Governments to enable them to undertake a programme of development for their respective collections under the Third Five Year Plan.

(b) This Commission also strongly recommends to the State Governments, particularly where full fledged Central Record Offices are yet to be established, to set up such Record Offices and to undertake a phased programme of development under the Third Five Year Plan.

West Bengal.—The programme of development of the State Record Office has already been taken up for implementation.

Mysore.—The resolution is under consideration.

Andhra Pradesh.—A scheme for the construction of a permanent building for the Central Record Office, Hyderabad, estimated to cost Rs. 15,00,000, has been included in the Third Five Year Plan.

Uttar Pradesh.—The re-organization of the Central Record Office is under consideration and action is being taken to include the development of this office in the Third Five Year Plan.

Resolution IV.—The Commission recommends to the State Governments which have lately set up State Archives Offices, or are contemplating to do so, to re-organize or constitute their respective Archives in such a way as to conform to the elementary principles guiding the constitution and working of an organized Central Record Office.

Jammu & Kashmir.—A well organised General Record Department under a trained Archivist, has already been established in the State.

Uttar Pradesh.—Accept the resolution in principle.

Andhra Pradesh.—Accept the resolution in principle. For want of adequate accommodation, however, it has not reached the stage of conforming to the principles laid down in the resolution. Efforts are being made to secure additional accommodation and action will be taken to organise the existing Central Record Office on proper lines.

Delhi.—The Administration do not propose to set up a Central Record Office at present.

Resolution V.—Resolved that the Government of India recommend to the State Governments to appoint trained Archivists in their District Records Offices for proper preservation of the valuable collections of old records kept therein.

Andhra Pradesh.—Accept the resolution.

Uttar Pradesh.—The conditions of service and scales of pay in district record offices are such that it is not possible to attract trained archivists. It is, however, contemplated that it may be possible to train record keepers in district offices.

35th Session, New Delhi, February, 1960

Resolution I.—The members of the Indian Historical Records Commission deeply mourn the death of Dr. G. S. Sardesai, Brig. H. Bullock, Dr. S. N. Das Gupta and Dr. A. S. Altekar and request the Secretary to convey to the bereaved families messages of condolence and sympathy on behalf of the Commission.

The messages of condolence and sympathy were sent to the bereaved families of Dr. G. S. Sardesai, Brig. H. Bullock, Dr. S. N. Das Gupta and Dr. A. S. Altekar.

Resolution II.—Resolved that the President, Indian Historical Records Commission may be authorized to select a representative of the Commission to attend the Fourth International Congress of Archives at Stockholm in August, 1960, and the Conference of International Scholars interested in History and Civilization of the Peoples of Asia at Manila in November 1960.

Government of India.—In view of the foreign exchange difficulties it was decided not to send any delegate to the Fourth International

Congress of Archives held at Stockholm in August 1960 or the Conference of International Scholars interested in History and Civilization of the Peoples of Asia held at Manila in November 1960.

Resolution III.—(a) Resolved that the National Archives of India and the State Record Offices should collect manuscripts and documents which might be of use to research scholars and students of History and preserve them separately in their respective custody till such time as the Central and State Governments set up their own manuscript Libraries.

(b) Resolved, further, that the Government of India and the State Governments should set up Manuscript Libraries at an early date where all the Manuscripts now in the custody of National Archives of India and respective State Archives are to be ultimately transferred.

Government of India.—It is not considered necessary to open a Central Manuscript Library for the present. The scope of the National Archives of India has been widened by opening a separate Manuscript Cell.

Orissa.—Manuscripts which might be of use to research scholars are being collected and kept separately in the State Archives. The question of the establishment of a separate Library will be taken up after a sufficient number of manuscripts have been collected.

Madras.—The Government Oriental Manuscript Library is already engaged in doing the work recommended by the Committee.

Laccadive, Mincoy and Amindivi Islands and Andaman & Nicobar Islands } There is no scope for establishment of a manuscript library in the territory.

Rajasthan.—More than one manuscript Libraries are already functioning in the State.

West Bengal.—The Regional Records Survey Committee of the State has taken up a preliminary survey work for collection of information about manuscript records in the private custody. The question of implementation of the resolutions will be taken up after the Committee has made sufficient progress.

Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore } The resolution is under consideration.

Panjab.—Manuscripts and documents discovered in the course of the survey work are kept in the State Archives. The question of the establishment of seperate library will be taken up after a sufficient number of manuscripts has been collected.

Uttar Pradesh.—Accept the resolution. There are already a number of such libraries in existence in the State.

Jammu & Kashmir.—There is a full fledged manuscript library under the Research and Publication Department of the State.

Resolution IV.—The Commission reiterates its previous recommendation that the State Governments should appoint trained personnel in their respective Record Offices, and request that the State Governments may avail of the services of the Officers in the respective states who have received training in the National Archives of India for the improvement of their Archives Offices.

Rajasthan, Madras, Assam, Kerala Mysore, Bihar, Panjab, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh & Maharasthra } Accept the resolution in principle.

West Bengal.—The resolution is under consideration.

Orissa.—The Curator and the Checker of the State Archives have received training in the National Archives of India. A short course of training for the record keepers of different record offices in the State will be started in the State Archives as soon as it is well organised. In the meantime some bulletins will be issued from the State Archives explaining the general principles of modern Archival Science.

Jammu & Kashmir.—The State Records Department is headed by a trained archivist.

Resolution V.—Resolved that the Indian Historical Records Commission may appoint a sub-committee to explore the feasibility of and suggest ways and means for preparing microfilm copies of important newspapers published in India during the 19th and early 20th centuries.

Government of India appointed a working group consisting of the Librarian, National Library, Calcutta and the Director of Archives, New Delhi. The working group has submitted its report to the Government of India.

Resolution VI.—This Commission recommends that the study and training in Paleography and Calligraphy should be included in the syllabus of High and Higher-Secondary Schools and under graduate and Post-graduate courses in colleges as that will facilitate reading and interpretation of old documents, manuscripts and inscriptions, which are basic materials for the history of India.

Further resolved that the above resolution be forwarded to the Inter University Board for necessary action.

Inter-University Board has recommended to the universities of India to include the study of Paleography and Calligraphy in undergraduate and Post-graudate Classes.

As regards inclusion of these subjects in the syllabus of the Training Scheme of the National Archives of India, it was felt that since the records in the custody of the Department related mostly to Modern period (18th and 19th centuries), and could be easily deciphered after a little practice, there appeared to be no need to include Paleography and Calligraphy in the Training Course of the Department.

APPENDIX 'A'

Review of progress made in the publication programme of the National Archives of India

Scheme I—Fort William—India House Correspondence

Vol. No.	Honorary Editor's Name	Date of sending the type-script to the Honorary Editor	Date of completion of work by the Honorary Editor	Date of sending the volume to the press	Date of publication of the volume	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	Dr. K. K. Datta	1943	1948	1952 (Govt. of India Press, New Delhi)	1958	—
II	Dr. N. K. Sinha	1943	1949	1954 (Sree Saraswaty Press, Calcutta)	1957	—
III	Dr. R. R. Sethi (appointed in place of Prof. D. N. Banerjee) . . .	1951	1953	—	—	Scrutiny of the editorial work is almost complete. The volume will be sent to the press sometime this year.
IV	Prof. C. S. Srinivasachari . .	1943	1951	1959 (Sree Saraswaty Press, Calcutta)	—	708 pages of the manuscript have been set in type.
V	Dr. N. K. Sinha	1943	1948	1948 (Gossain & Co., Calcutta)	1949	—
VI	Dr. B. Prasad	1943	1946	1957 (Sree Saraswaty Press, Calcutta)	1960	The volume will be issued for sale as soon as its price is fixed.

	2	3	4	5	6	7
VII	Prof. R. P. Patwardhan . . .	1944	1953	1960 (Albion Press, Delhi)	—	86 pages of the manuscript have been set in type.
VIII	Prof. S. A Rashid (appointed in place of Prof. M. Habib) . .	1954	—	—	—	Not yet received from the Honorary Editor.
IX	Dr. B. A. Saletore	1944	1952	1954 (Gossain & Co., Calcutta)	1959	—
X	Dr. Raghubir Sinh (appointed in place of Dr. T. G. P. Spear) . .	1952	—	—	—	Work still to be completed by the Honorary Editor.
XI	Dr. I. B. Banerjee	1945	1956	—	—	Awaiting scrutiny.
XII	Dr. A. Tripathi (appointed in place of Dr. S. N. Das Gupta) . .	1960	--	—	—	—
XIII	Dr. P. C. Gupta	1945	1951	1957 (Sree Saraswaty Press, Calcutta)	1959	—
XIV	Dr. A.L. Srivastava (appointed in place of Prof. J. C. Taluqdar) .	1960	—	—	—	—
XV	Prof. C. H. Philips & Dr. B. B. Misra	1951	1954	1960 (Albion Press, Delhi)	—	798 pages of the manuscript have been set in type.
XVI	Prof. S. H. Askari . . .	1946	1952	—	—	Awaiting scrutiny.
XVII	Prof. Y. J. Taraporewala . .	1946	1949	1953 (Sree Saraswaty Press, Calcutta)	1955	—
XVIII	Rev. Father H. Heras . . .	1946	1954	—	—	Awaiting scrutiny.
XIX	Dr. B. Prasad (appointed in place of Brig. H. Bullock) . . .	—	—	—	—	Preparation of the manuscript for being supplied to the Honorary Editor is nearing cconpletion.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XX	Dr. A. C. Banerjee . . .	1949	1954	—	—	Scrutiny of the editorial work has been taken up.
XXI	Prof. S. R. Kohli	1949	—	—	—	Not yet received from the Honorary Editor.

Scheme II—Selections from English Records

Volume	Editor	Date of publication of the volume	Remarks
Indian Travels of Thevenot and Careri .	Director of Archives, Government of India	1949 (Sri Gouranga Press, Calcutta)	—
Browne Correspondence	Do.	1960 (Albion Press, Delhi)	—
Sir John Shore's Minutes	Do.	—	The Research & Publication Committee at its 29th meeting held on 5th February 1960 has recommended that the publication of these minutes need not be undertaken.

Scheme III(A)—Records in Oriental Languages

Volume	By whom editing and publication undertaken	When undertaken	Date of publication	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1. Bengali Letters	Calcutta University (Editor : Dr. S. N. Sen)	1941	1942	—
2. Sanskrit Documents	Ganganath Jha Research Institute, Allahabad (Editors : Dr. S. N. Sen & Dr. U. Mishra)	1945	1951	—
3. Telugu Documents	Andhra University (Editor: Prof. G. J. Somayaji)	1954	1957	—
4. Marathi Letters	Bharata Itihasa Samshodhaka Mandala, Poona (Editor : Prof. D. V. Potdar)	1946	—	Text of the Marathi Letters has been printed. An English summary, notes, index and introduction of the volume are yet to be prepared and printed. There is no response from the Mandala despite repeated reminders.
5. Persian Akhbars	Delhi University (Editor: Dr. P. Saran)	1953	—	801 foolscap pages of the Persian text have been sent to the press.
6. Hindi Letters, Volume I	Allahabad University (Editor: Prof. D. Verma)	1949	1960	—
7. Hindi Letters, Volume II	Government of Rajasthan (Editor: Dr. M. L. Sharma)	—	—	The Government of Rajasthan have been requested to change the present editorial arrangement.
8. Tamil Letters	Delhi Tamil Sangam (Editors: Dr. K. S. Krishnan and Shri A. N. K. Aiyangar)	1955	—	Position is not known. The Editors have been reminded and reply is awaited.

Scheme III(B)—Selections from English Records

Volume	By whom editing and publication undertaken	When undertaken	Date of publication	Remarks
Selections from Orme Manuscripts	Annamalai University (Editor : Prof. C. S. Srinivasachari)	1945	1952	—
Punjab Akhbars (1839-41)	Sikh History Society, Amritsar (Editor : Dr. Ganda Singh)	1946	1952	—
Elphinstone Correspondence (1804-08)	Nagpur University Historical Society (Editors : Dr. R. M. Sinha and Dr. A. Avasthi)	1948	—	Nagpur University was asked to expedite the work. No information has been received from that body.
News Letters (1839-42)	Indian Council for Cultural Relations (Editor : Dr. P. N. Chopra)	1953	—	The Council has reported that owing to slow progress made in the work they intend to appoint another Editor.
Ochterl ny Papers (1818-25)	—	—	—	Calcutta University has agreed to undertake the work. Dr. N. K. Sinha, who will edit these papers, will come to Delhi shortly to make a selection of the papers.

APPENDIX B

CONSTITUTIONS OF THE REGIONAL RECORDS SURVEY COMMITTEES OF MADHYA PRADESH AND HIMACHAL PRADESH.

MADHYA PRADESH

Education Department

No. 2861/2183/XX/CC *Dated Bhopal, the 3rd August,* 1960.

SUBJECT:—Constitution of the Regional Records Survey Committee for the State of Madhya Pradesh.

The State Government are hereby pleased to make the following order:—

(1) Whereas it is considered necessary to ensure that the old records in the State are surveyed, located properly, and preserved, the State Government are pleased to constitute the Regional Records Survey Committee consisting of the following members:—

1. Dr. Raghubir Sinh, Sitamau, Member
2. Shri Y. Bhargava, Commissioner, Indore Division, Indore. Member
3. Mahant Laxminarayandas, Raipur. Member
4. Dr. R. M. Sinha, Reader in History, Mahakoshal Mahavidyalaya, Jabalpur (representative of the Jabalpur University). Member
5. Shri Vedanand, Assistant Professor, Commerce, (representative of Sagar University). Member
6. Dr. B. Luniya, Principal, Degree College, Dhar, (representative of the Vikram University, Ujjain). Member
7. Shri Manoharsingh Mehta, M.L.A. Rajmohalla, Indore. Member
8. Shri A. H. Nizami, Senior Lecturer, (History) Thakur Ranmatsingh College, Rewa. Member
9. Beohar Rajendra Singh, Jabalpur. Member
10. Shri B. P. Tiwari, former Mayor, Jabalpur Corporation, Jabalpur. Member
11. Shri V. V. Subedar, Sagar. Member
12. Shri D. S. Chauhan, Lecturer in History, Mahakoshal Mahavidyalaya, Jabalpur. Member

13. Dr. H. V. Trivedi, Deputy Director of Archaeology and Museums, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal. Member
14. Maulvi Aiyaz Ali Khan, Retired Superintendent of Archaeology, Rewa. Member
15. Lal Yadvendra Singh, Pleader, Rewa. Member
16. Munshi Gaya Prasad Bakshi, Khasgi Officer, Rewa. Member
17. Shri B. L. Khanna, Adviser to His Highness, Rewa. Member
18. Shri M. H. Rizvi, Keeper of Records, Government of India, Bhopal. Member
19. Dr. K. S. Lal, Professor of History, Hamidia College, Bhopal. Convenor

2. The Committee shall have a term of three years.

3. Functions of the Committee shall be:—

(1) to make surveys and locate old records in the state of Madhya Pradesh.

(2) to advise on the subject of repair, proper cataloguing and preservation of old records.

(3) to obtain records of outstanding value by gift and, if necessary, by purchase with prior sanction of the State Government, *and*

(4) to publish an annual bulletin embodying a report of the work done during the year.

ORDER

Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to all the members of the Committee.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the Madhya Pradesh Gazette for general information.

Sd/- L. C. GUPTA

Secretary to Government,
Madhya Pradesh,
Education Department.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

(EDUCATION DEPARTMENT)

No. E-7-202/58 *Simla-4, the 23rd August,* 1960.

The Lieutenant Governor, Himachal Pradesh, is pleased to constitute, for the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh, a Regional

Survey Committee temporary for a period of three years from the date of this notification with the following membership, for advising the Administration with regard to the conducting of a detailed and systematic survey of records and historical documents/manuscripts etc., and also on the housing, maintenance, acquiring and preservation of records:—

1. Chief Secretary, Himachal Pradesh Administration. — Chairman
2. Director of Welfare, Himachal Pradesh Administration. — Member
3. Tikka Lalit Sen, M.T.C., Himachal Pradesh. — -do-
4. Prof. B. R. Bhardwaj, Government College, Mandi. — -do-
5. Director of Education, Himachal Pradesh Administration. — -do-

The Committee will meet at such place and date as may be fixed by the Chairman.

The non-official member(s) will be entitled to T.A. and halting allowances for attending the meetings and for any journey that may be performed under the directions of the Chairman in connection with the business of the Committee at the following rates:—

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE

In respect of the journey performed by rail:—One First Class railway fare plus incidental charges @12 pies per mile.

In respect of the journey performed by road:—Mileage allowance as admissible to officers of the 1st Grade.

DAILY ALLOWANCE

(a) At the highest rate admissible to Government servants of Grade I for the respective localities.

(b) The D.A. mentioned above will be admissible for one day prior to the commencement of the meetings, if the member arrives at the place of meeting in the forenoon and one day after its termination, if he actually leaves the place of meeting in the afternoon.

(c) In the case of non-official members residing at places where the meetings of the Committee take place, only the actual cost of conveyance subject to a maximum of Rs. 10 per day will be admissible. This will be payable also to non-official members resident at the place of the meeting who use their own cars.

2. The T.A. and D.A. referred to above will be admissible on production of a certificate by the non-official members to the effect that they have not drawn any T.A. and D.A. for the same journey and halts from any other Government source. The cost of T.A. etc. of non-official member (s) will be chargeable to head "37-Education—Allowances Honoraria etc."

The Controlling Officer in regard to countersigning the T.A. Bill of non-official member(s) of this Committee will be Director of Education, who is also *ex-officio* Secretary to Himachal Pradesh Administration for Education.

BY ORDER,

Sd/- K. L. Sethi

Secretary (Education) to

Himachal Pradesh Administration.

APPENDIX C

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE REGIONAL RECORDS SURVEY COMMITTEES FOR 1959-60

The annual reports for 1959-60 received from some of the Regional Records Survey Committees functioning in the various States are summarized below:—

Bihar—The Committee for Bihar embodied its report in a pamphlet published by it. Prof. S. H. Askari and Shri Q. Ahmed toured the different parts of the State and have brought to light some important manuscripts and documents. They visited Bhagalpur and Rajmahal. At Bhagalpur they examined the collection of records housed in the famous Khanqah of Mulla Shahbaz. Among the collection was a very important document, a versified account in old Urdu of the battle of Manihari between Sirajuddaula and his cousin Shaukat Jung of Purnea. They also procured from Shah Tayyab of Asanadpur two *farmans* of Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb dated 1059 A.H. (1649 A.D.) and 1082 A.H. (1671-72 A.D.). Shri F. Balkhi and Shri Q. Ahmed examined some private manuscripts at Bhagalpur, Puraini and Kahalgaon in March 1959. They prepared a list of these documents A detailed account of these has been given in the pamphlet. Shri Q. Ahmed discovered some original and rare Persian documents at Dalipur in October 1959. In all 16 documents were transcribed by him, out of which 6 were original. Among the originals mention might be made of one *Nishan* of Dara Shikoh, addressed to Raja Amar Singh of Bhojpur, asking him to attend on Prince Sulaiman Shikoh, his son, who was being sent to Bihar against Muhammad Shuja. The document is dated 2, Jamadi II, 1068 A.H. (1657-58 A.D.). There were also 5 other *Nishans* from Muhammad Shuja addressed to Amar Singh. During the year Shri J. S. Jha undertook the survey and study of a very important series of records. These relate to the working of the various Christian Missions in different parts of Bihar. He concentrated primarily on the educational activities of the Missions. A detailed account

about the activities of various missionary educational institutions functioning in Bihar has been given in the printed report. He also continued his work on the Educational Papers in the Darbhanga Raj archives. Shri P. C. Roy Chaudhari, another member of the Committee, discovered some interesting records in some District Record Offices. The earliest among the records studied by him was a report from Mr. J. Alexander, Supervisor of Patna, dated 16 March, 1770, on his visit to the several Parganas of Sarkar Shahbad along with Raja Sitab Roy. In April 1959 Shri B. P. Ambashthya examined the documents made available to him by Shri Sugrive Singh, General Manager of Dumraon Raj. The list of the most important documents examined by him is given in the pamphlet.

The State Central Archives, Bihar, surveyed under instructions from the Convener of the Committee the Persian papers in the Muzaffarpur Collectorate Record Room which were historically important. Some valuable documents in the form of *farmans, sanads,* and *parwanha*, etc., from the time of Emperor Akbar down to Aurangzeb and other subsequent Mughal rules were discovered. They throw important light on the political, economic and administrative condition of the Mughal period.

Mysore—The Regional Committee for Survey of Historical Records in the State was reconstituted in July 1959. Under instructions from the State Government the Record Room of the Deputy Commissioner, Coorg, was surveyed by the Committee. Several important records of the times of the Coorg Rajahs and the early British Administration in Coorg were listed up. They include two volumes containing the copies of 'Nirupas' issued by the Kings of Coorg, Veerarajendra and Lingarajendra between the years 1804 and 1914, two files of correspondence between the Commissioner of Coorg, Mark Cubbon, and the Superintendent, Capt. C. F. le Hardy for the years 1836-37, and several interesting stray papers mostly belonging to the period of Early British Administration in Coorg, dealing with the surrender of Coorg, Rebellion of Amara Sulya etc. There were 38 leather bound volumes dealing with the land assessments in the different nads of Coorg conducted between the year 1806 and 1807 which deserve some special mention. They were signed by the Rajas themselves and were marvels of neatness and accuracy the Dooms Day book of Coorg. Proposals were made to shift them to the Secretariat Record Room at Bangalore for proper preservation. Several records in the custody of Shri Rama Rao of Raichur were examined. The collection, which mostly pertained to

Hyderabad—Karnatak region, were in different languages—English, Marathi, Persian and Kannada. Among them, 671 letters in local Kanarese of the time of Dalhousie's Governor—Generalship were important. They throw important light on the treaty then made between the Nizam of Hyderabad and the East India Company by which the latter was assigned the administration of Raichur, Lingsugur and some surrounding regions. These letters gave an interesting light on the Revenue, Land Reforms, Civil, Police and Judicial administration of the times. The Persian documents among the collections were mostly *farmans* issued by the Local Governors and belong to the time of Nizamite of Hyderabad. There were also a few which go back to the period of Adil Shahis. Some records in the custody of other private individuals were also surveyed. They include three *sanads* issued by Krishna Raja Wadeyar III, King of Mysore in 1817 A.D.

West Bengal—The Survey Committee for the State recorded its activities in a pamphlet published by it. The Committee concentrated its activities mainly in collecting information on records in private custody for the National Register. A pilot project is under preparation for undertaking an extensive survey work in Jalpaiguri District with the help of. primary school teachers in a selected locality. The experience gained there would be followed elsewhere. Shri Nilmani Mukherjee traced a collection of nine letters written by Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar in the possession of Shri Shantanu Kumar Banerjee of Uttarpara. These letters were published in annual report. The Committee at its annual meeting recommended that it should undertake the consolidation of hand-lists of old newspapers and periodicals in the possession of the Asiatic Society, Bangiya Sahitya Parishad and the National Library. The Committee also requested the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs to acquire the rare Bengali books and manuscripts of Shri Sajani Kanta Das for preservation in the National Library, Rabindra Bharati or any other place in Calcutta. The owners of the Library of Radhakanta Deb and of Tagore Castle Library were asked to give access to the *bonafide* research scholars to their valuable collection of rare books, manuscripts, periodicals and newspapers. The materials collected by the Committee for the National Register of Records have also been appended in the printed report.

Madras—During the year the Committee met twice. The Convener contacted both individuals and institutions with a view to get manuscripts. An intensive compaign of publicity was undertaken through the media of local newspapers and the All India Radio. The manuscripts lying in the libraries such as Dr. V. Swaminatha Ayyar Library, Adyar, Madras; The T.M.S.S.M. Library, Thanjavar; Library

of the Madurai, Tamil Sangam, Madurai; and The Shembaganwar Archives, Shembaganwar, Madurai District were examined by the Committee. A District Committee at Thanjawar had been established. Among the important archival materials unearthed by the Committee during the period were: 30 documents written in Persian *Shikasta* comprising proclamations, documentary orders and life certificates issued by the Officers of the Nawabs of the Carnatic stationed at Vellore; and original documents relating to the Polygar rebellion. The Persian documents were acquired by the Oriental Manuscript Library.

Bombay—The State Board for Historical Records and Ancient Monuments met only once during the year in December, 1959. The Board has sent the proceedings of the meeting along with the report. Dr. V. K. Deshpande and Shri S. G. Chatte, two members of the Board, surveyed Sindkhed and the surrounding places and brought to light many documents of great historical importance relating to Shivaji's family, and also those pertaining to Raghuji Bhonsla, Janoji Bhonsla, Rayaji Bhonsla and Daulat Rao Sindia. Dr. Deshpande also collected some original documents bearing on the history of Jadavas of Sindkhed. He intends to publish them soon. Shri V. A. Kanole visited Ardhapur in Nanded District for survey of historical relics and old manuscripts. The Secretary of the Board also acquired photo prints of a few Modi documents and the following Persian documents from the Central Records Office, Hyderabad: (i) Farman of Firuz Shah Bahmani (1397-1421), (2) Farman of Adil Shah I (1557-1580), (3) Farman of Adil Shah II (1580-1627), (4) Farman of Mohammad Adil Shah (1627-1656).

Kerala—The Committee met four times during the year. The work of collecting material for writing the Regional History of Freedom Movement was continued. Shri M. R. Balakrishnan Warriar was deputed to Central Record Office at Ernakulam for collecting the data for the proposed regional history. The Convener also examined the records available at the Madras Record Office in this connection. The Committee had been able to complete two volumes of the regional history in English and two volumes of its translation which covered the period from 1600 to 1937. Collection of material for the compilation of the third volume covering the period from 1937 to 1947 was also attended to. The Convener and Shri P. N. Kunjan Pillai examined the records available at the Collectorate of Kozhikode and recommended to the Government of Kerala the establishment of a State Archives.

Orissa—The State Survey Committee of Orissa could not do any appreciable survey work. Only 10 documents and 5 palmleaf

manuscripts were acquired by the Committee during the year under review. At its first meeting held in January 1960, the Committee decided to award some cash prizes to such members of the Central and District Committees and the teachers and students as would help in locating the records in private custody.

Jammu & Kashmir—During the period under review the Survey Committee for Jammu & Kashmir met twice. The Committee recommended the creation of three posts of Literary Assistants for survey and salvage of manuscripts in Jammu, Kashmir & Ladakh. The Price Fixation Committee had been formed to assess the value and price of the manuscripts to be purchased. The Government was requested by the Committee to make a provision of Rs. 5,000·00 for the purchase of rare manuscripts. As usual the owners were given technical assistance and advice with regard to preservation of manuscripts.

Andhra Pradesh—The State Survey Committee was reconstituted in December 1959 with one Central Committee and six regional Committees. Because of its late reconstitution it could not do any appreciable survey work. The Committee held only one meeting during the period.

Assam—No survey work was undertaken during the year.

Panjab—The question of reconstitution of the Committee for Panjab is still under the consideration of State Government.

Tripura—No tangible progress was made by the Tripura Survey Committee. However, an appeal to the general public was made by the Secretary through the Press inviting their co-operation in salvaging and preserving documents in private custody.

Delhi—For want of necessary funds the Delhi Committee could not do any survey work.

West Bengal, 1958-59

The West Bengal Regional Records Survey Committee was reconstituted in September 1958. The Committee formulated a plan for collecting information in regard to records in private custody for the National Register of Records, which was accepted by the State Government. The Committee recommended to the State Government to set up a department of repair at Calcutta. The Committee succeeded in getting from Sobhabazar Raj Collection a very important letter written to Maharja Nabkissen by W. Watts. A letter written by the Bengali novelist Bankim Chandra Chatterjee was also

acquired by the Committee from an old family of Solicitors. The printed report contains eleven photographic reproductions of letters written by different social reformers. They throw new light on the activities of the social reformers in England and in India in connection with the abolition of Suttee. The significant among them are that of Wilberforce and Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

APPENDIX D

Proceedings of the meeting of the Sub-Committee for examination of the proposal to calendar 17th and 18th Century records other than those of the East India Company in the custody of Archives Offices in India.

The Sub-Committee appointed by the Research and Publication Committee at the twenty-ninth meeting held in February 1960 met at the National Archives of India on Thursday, the 7th July, 1960 at 4-15 P.M.

The following members were present:—

Dr. Nurul Hasan

Shri V. K. Bawa

Dr. H. R. Gupta

Shri N. R. Khadgawat

Shri K. D. Bhargava

The following resolutions were passed by the Sub-Committee:—

Resolution

(a) "This Sub-Committee recommends to the Research and Publication Committee that the National Archives of India should take up calendaring of historical documents other than those belonging to the East India Company in its custody and that the calendar may also be published.

(b) "Further resolved that the Research and Publication Committee should also recommend to the State Governments to prepare and publish Descriptive Lists of similar documents in their respective Record Offices. That those lists should be on the pattern of 'The Descriptive List of Mutiny Papers in the National Archives of India, Bhopal' published by the National Archives of India. That the Government of India should provide a matching grant to the States for printing of these Descriptive Lists. That the compilation of these Lists should be given priority by the State Record Offices.

(c) "That as the programme of Descriptive Listing makes progress the State Governments may be requested to compile and publish calendars of selected documents."

APPENDIX E

(I) *Proceedings of the first meeting of Committee on National Register of Records, 7 April* 1960

The first meeting of the National Register Committee was held on the 7th April, 1960 at 11-30 A.M. in the room of Shri P. N. Kirpal, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Education. The following members were present:—

1. Shri P. N. Kirpal—*Chairman*
2. Prof. M. Mujeeb
3. Dr. P. Saran
4. Shri K. D. Bhargava
5. Shri R. C. Gupta

The scope and objectives of the proposed Register were discussed. It was felt that it would not be desirable to restrict the scope only to archives or records in private custody and manuscripts should also be included. It was, however, decided that the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs should be contacted to ascertain precisely what steps they have taken with regard to manuscripts, and if it is possible to get the relevant data from them. Since Handbook of Indian Archival Repositories is separately contemplated, information on such record collections need not be included. It was also agreed that since the register will primarily be a Directory for the Government and scholars, the details asked for in the *proforma* already supplied would be adequate.

In general, it was felt that the progress of work was slow and considerable work could be done by examining records of temples, mosques, maths, zamindars and leading families. It was felt that a meeting of the representatives of the agencies engaged in the work would be desirable to work out the details and expedite the programme. Consideration of any such steps was, however, deferred and it was felt that this could profitably be first discussed when Directors of State Record Offices meet next for meetings of the National Committee of Archivists and Research and Publication Committee of the Indian Historical Records Commission.

In the meantime, since the Centre has taken early steps to place funds at the disposal of States, the States may be requested to expedite the work of the National Register.

It was felt that the Committee may meet once in three months and the next meeting should be held in July 1960.

(II) *Proceedings of the Second Meeting of the National Register Committee*

New Delhi, 3 September 1960

The second meeting of the National Register Committee was held on the 3rd September, 1960 with Shri P. N. Kirpal, Secretary, Ministry of Education, in the Chair.

The following members were present:—

Shri P. N. Kirpal—*Chairman*

Prof. M. Mujeeb—*Member*

Dr. P. Saran—*Member*

Shri S. Roy—*Member-Secretary*

1. The note from the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs regarding collection and preservation of manuscripts was first taken up for consideration. The note described a plan envisaged by that Ministry of setting up of an Institute of Indology with a Department of Central Manuscripts Survey which would also deal with the question of collection, preservation, publication, cataloguing etc. of the manuscripts available in the country.

The Committee felt that there should be clear-cut demarcation between the scope of the National Register Committee and that of the Central Manuscripts Survey sponsored by the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, and it was decided that non-archival items should for the time being be excluded from the scope of the National Register of Records. The various organisations in the States which were engaged in collection of materials for the National Register should normally confine their activities to the collection of information about records and documents of historical importance of the modern period of Indian history, but if records and documents relating to the earlier periods were available, those should also be included in the National Register.

2. The reports of the Governments of Rajasthan and Orissa were then placed before the Committee. Rajasthan's report contained an account of the work done by the various District Survey Committees in the State and were embodied in four Registers. One Register contained a detailed account of more than 1,600 documents lying in the personal custody of His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur, the second covered the documents in the possession of various dignitaries

in Rajasthan, the third gave information about manuscripts in the custody of various Jain Bhandaras, Libraries and other individuals in Rajasthan, and the fourth included lists of paintings.

While the last item definitely did not come within the scope of the National Register scheme, the Committee, according to its earlier decision (item 1), felt that the items included in the third register also should not be included in the scheme.

The Orissa Government sent two registers. The first volume contained information about records in the Board of Revenue, Cuttack. As these were official records, the Committee felt that these should not come within the purview of the present scheme which was confined to records in custody other than that of the Central or the State Governments. As regards the second register, which contained an account of the documents acquired or purchased by the Orissa Regional Record Survey Committee, the Committee felt that the information furnished about these was in most cases inadequate. It was decided that the State Government Regional Record Survey Committee should be informed accordingly.

The suggestion of the Rajasthan Government that the Register that was being compiled by them need not be drawn on the basis of the approved proforma (which required use of separate proforma for each individual document, or collection) was then taken up for discussion. Since the Register compiled by the Rajasthan Government contained all the relevant information, the Committee agreed to the suggestion of the State Government to follow its own pattern for description of records.

3. In regard to plans for the future work of the Governments of Rajasthan, Bihar, Orissa and Madras, the Committee decided to await reports from the State Governments concerned about the progress made by them before taking any decisions.

4. The Committee then discussed at length the difficulties which the State Governments were facing with regard to the appointment of the staff required for the collection of materials for the National Register. The main reason for the majority of the States being unable to do any work was due to the fact that the Government of India grant was received by them quite late, and that the staff that they employed for the purpose out of this grant could work only for a few months, as their services had to be terminated by 31st March, 1960.

The Committee decided to recommend that such of the State Governments as were willing to co-operate with the Government of India in the compilation of the National Register of Records should

be requested to appoint a whole-time staff for the purpose and to utilise the Government of India grant as a subsidy.

5. The Committee also felt that Register's work was not making sufficient progress owing to the absence both at the Centre and in the States of appropriate organisations that would give full time attention to the task, and made the following recommendations.

(i) That a Central organisation with a separate staff, consisting of a Registrar and three or four Assistant Registrars should be set up by the Government of India, which should function as an autonomous body under the guidance of the National Régister Committee, help in co-ordinating the work done in this behalf in the States, furnish the State Committees with technical advice and guidance, send out work parties wherever necessary to collect information, compile and maintain indexes to the reports and lists received, publish annual summaries of the results achieved and administer the grants-in-aid to be made by the Central Government.

(ii) that the National Register Committee should be reconstituted so as to include representatives from such State Governments and Universities as may co-operate in the compilation of the proposed Register.

The Committee also decided that the Director of Archives, Government of India, should draw up a detailed scheme for the working of the programme as enumerated above, and submit it to the Committee for its consideration.

6. The Committee recorded its appreciation of the useful work done by Shri N. R. Khadgawat, Director of Archives, Rajasthan Government, in the collection of the material for and the compilation of the National Register of Records.

The meeting then concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

APPENDIX F

REPORT OF RESEARCH WORK DONE BY THE MEMBERS OF THE INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION DURING 1959-60

I. *Shri S. C. De, Bhubaneswar.*

(1) Written the following papers:

(a) Feudatory States of Orissa (Orissa Historical Research Journal, Volume VII).

(b) Early attempts of British Government to suppress human sacrifice in the Ghumsar Hill Tracts of the Ganjam District of Orissa (1838—48), (Proceedings of the Indian Historical Records Commission, Vol. XXXV, Part II).

(c) Cuttack in 1814 (Orissa Historical Research Journal, Vol. VII).

(d) Geneology of the Bhauma-Kara Kings of Orissa (Orissa Historical Research Journal, Vol. VII).

(e) Administrative set up in ancient Orissa (to be published in the Indian Culture).

II. *Dr. P. M. Joshi, Bombay.*

(1) Edited the following volumes: Disturbance in Gujerat—1857—1864 from the records of the Baroda Record Office.

(2) Revival of Maratha Power, 1761—1772 from the records of the Alienation Office, Poona, Peshwa Daftar Selection, New Series.

(3) Read a paper in Marathi at the 46th Annual Session of the Bharat Itihas Samshadhak Mandal, Poona, on the Documents in the Bomby Archives pertaining to the Bassein Campaign.

III. *Dr. B. R. Sharma, Darbhanga.*

(1) Prepared the following research paper:

(a) Sayanan-na Pramaditanyam (in Sanskrit).

(2) Completed the press-copies of the following:

(a) Samavidhana-Brahmana with the commentaries of Bharatasvamin and Sayana.

(b) Samhitopanisad Brahmana with the commentary of Visnu-tanaya Dvijaraja-bhatta.

(c) Vamst-Brahmana with the commentary of Sayana.

IV. *Dr. H. L. Gupta, Sagar.*

Published the following Papers:

(a) Udaipur Succession, 1841-42 (Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings, Vol. XXXV, Part II).

(b) An Unknown Factor in the Annexation of Assam (Indian History Congress, Gauhati Session, 1959).

(c) Land Systems in Northern India under the East India Company (Indian History Congress, Gauhati Session, 1959).

(d) Dungarpur Succession, 1846 (Journal of Indian History, Vol. XXXVII, Part I, 1959).

(e) A Critical Study of the Thugs and their Activities (Journal of Indian History, Vol. XXXVII, Part II, 1959).

(f) Kotah Succession Affairs, 1820—1838 (Journal of Indian History, Vol. XXXVII, Part III, 1959).

(g) Economic Impact of the West on Indian Industries (Journal of Indian History, Vol. XXXVIII, Part I, 1960).

V. *Shri K. K. Pillay, Madras.*

(1) Completed "The Social History of the Tamils", Part I—from the earliest time to 600 A.D.

(2) Guiding the research works of four students working on the following topics:—

(a) Piggot, the Governor of Madras.

(b) Social Reform Movements of the 19th Century in the Madras Presidency.

(c) The Relations between the Nawabs of Carnatic and the British.

VI. *Dr. A. L. Srivastava, Agra.*

(1) Published the following papers of his proposed work on Akbar, the Great:—

(a) Chapters III, IV and V published in the Agra College Journal of History and Political Science (January 1960).

(b) Chapter VI—Uttara Bharati, Vol. VI, No. II (1959).

(c) Chapters VII, VIII and IX—Uttara Bharati, Vol. VII, No. 1 (1960).

(2) Edited the Agra College Journal of History and Political Science, Vol. VII (1960) and the Uttara Bharati, Vol. VI, Nos. I and II and Vol. VII, No. 1.

VII. *Dr. Hari Ram Gupta, Chandigarh.*

Worked on the "Position of Women in the Sikh Kingdom" based on records in the custody of the Panjab Government Record Office.

VIII. *Dr. H. R. Ghosal, Muzaffarpur.*

(1) Published the following papers:—

(a) The Problem of effecting Permanent Settlement in Tirhut (Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings, Vol. XXXV, Part II).

(b) The Land Problem of Northern India, 1858—1937 (Indian History Congress Session, 1959).

(2) Interesting Gleanings from Muzaffapur Collectorate Records (Bihar University Journal).

IX. *Dr. Sukumar Bhattacharya, New Delhi.*

(1) Published the following paper:—

(a) The threat of Mahratta Invasion of Patna in 1739 and its effect on European Factories (Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings, Vol. XXXV, Part II).

(2) Examined the records of the Home (Political) Department from 1910 to 1923 relating to the establishment of Minto Professorship in Calcutta University and the resignation of Professor Manohar Lal, the first Minto Professor. An article written on the basis of the excerpts is awaiting publication.

X. *Prof. Sri Ram Sharma, Chandigarh.*

Published a book "The Supreme Court in the Indian Constitution".

XI. *Dr. H. K. Barpujari, Gauhati.*

(1) Published the following papers:—

(a) The Cause and Nature of the Insurrection of the Khasis under Terrut Singh (1828—1831). (Indian History Congress Gauhati Session, 1959).

(b) The Genesis of the NEFA (Indian Historical Records Commission, Proceedings Vol. XXXV, Pt. II).

2. Working on Vol. I of the "Problem of the North-East Frontier in the Days of the Company (1826—58)".

XII. *Shri N. B. Roy, Santiniketan.*

Inspected the Persian records and certain volumes of bilingual Persian and Bengali documents in the custody of the Suri Collectorate.

Working on the records pertaining to Santhal Rebellion of 1855-56.

Engaged in writing a note on a New Persian Source of Afghan History.

XIII. *Shri Jogesh Chandra Bagal, Calcutta.*

Published the following books:—

(1) Kalikatar Sanskriti Kendra (Bengali).

(2) Vidayasagar Parichaya (Bengali)—Calcutta University Lectures delivered in 1858.

(3) Jagriti O Jatiyat a (Bengali), a book on renaissance in Bengal and the resultant forces contributing to the development of the spirit of nationalism.

XIV. *Shri S. B. Bhat, Dhulia.*

(1) Published the followng paper:—

Letter of National and International Importance about eighty years old (Indian History Records Commission Proceedings Vol. XXXV, Pt. II).

(2) Traced a letter written by W. Wordsworth (Grandson of Poet Wordsworth) containing his opinion about the Ilbert Bill.

XV. *Dr. P. C. Gupta, Calcutta.*

Completed the press copy of Nana Saheb and the Rising at Kanpur. Editing (i) the early Proceedings of the Asiatic Society 1784—1808; and (ii) a manuscript "Private Journal of an Officer in the Deccan during 1817 A.D. (India Office Library).

XVI. *Dr. G. N. Saletore, Allahabad.*

1. Wrote the following papers:—

(a) Spirit of Freedom in Maharashtra during 1875.

(b) The third Pretender of Sadashiva Rao Bhau.

2. Collected materials on "New Light on Tantia Tope's Bundelkhand Campaigns".

3. As the General Editor, arranged the publication of the following volumes of the U.P. State Records Series:—

(a) Banares Affairs, Vol. II (1811—1859).

(b) Press List of Bundelkhand Papers (1857—1876).

(c) Calendar of Oriental Records, Vol. III.

XVII. *Shri D. G. Landge, Nagpur.*

Edited some books and manuscripts relating to Maratha history in the custody of the Vidharva Sanshodhan Mandal, Nagpur. Examined the documents of Satara Math.

APPENDIX G

CONSTITUTION OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER COMMITTEE

No. 3/100/59-A.10

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

New Delhi, dated the 18th January, 1960

From

Shri R. L. Anand,
Under Secretary to the Government of India.

To

The Director,
National Archives of India,
New Delhi.

SUBJECT:—*National Archives of India—National Register Committee—Constitution*

Sir,

I am directed to say that it has been decided by the Government of India to set up a "National Register Committee" to review the progress of work and advise on the ways and means for the proper and speedy implementation of the Scheme of National Register of Records (including records in private custody) which, for the present, is limited to historical records and manuscripts in private custody only. The composition of the Committee is as under:—

1. Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Education—*Chairman*
2. Prof. M. Mujeeb, Vice-Chancellor, Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi—*Member*
3. Dr. Paramatma Saran, Reader in History, Delhi University, Delhi—*Member*
4. Director, National Archives of India—*Member*
5. Deputy Director, National Archives of India—*Member-Secretary*

2. The term of office of the members shall be two years.

Yours faithfully,

R. L. ANAND

Under Secretary.

APPENDIX H

LIST OF EXHIBITS

This 'Loan Exhibition' has been arranged with the help, and through the courtesy, of 'creditors' from all parts of the country. The principal exhibits have been received from the National Archives, New Delhi; the Punjab State Archives, Patiala; the Punjab State Museum, Patiala; the Historical Section of the Ministry of Defence, Government of India; the Central Records Office, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad; the Orissa State Archives, Bhubaneshwar; the Government of Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal; the Government of Assam, Gauhati, and the Government of Bihar, Patna.

The exhibits have been arranged in six different sections: (i) Manuscripts (ii) Firmans, Sanads, Letters, etc. (iii) Maps and Charts (iv) Paintings (v) Sculptures, etc. and (vi) Objects related to Preservation of Records. This catalogue would be seen to contain only bare references to some of the objects, this undue brevity having been forced by a combination of circumstances. Dates or probable dates have been indicated in as many cases as was possible, and for this, the information supplied by the contributing institutions has been relied upon. The descriptions of the paintings and sculptures is due to the courtesy of the Curator, the Punjab State Museum at Patiala.

The arrangement of objects in the Exhibition does not strictly follow the order contained in the catalogue. For the description of an object, the corresponding number in the catalogue may please be referred to.

I. MANUSCRIPTS

Nasab Nama Qutab Shahi. Dynastic history of the Qutab Shahi Branch of Bahmani kingdom of the South. In Persian verse. Author: Maulana Farashi Safar of Sheraz. Dated 1154 A.H. (1741 A.D.).

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala. M/429.

2. *Ain-i-Akbari, Vol. III* Contains the *Ain* or institutes for Akbar's administration. Author: Abul Fazl.

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala. M/823.

3 *Iqbal-Nama-i-Jahangiri.* An illuminating year to year record of the reign of Jahangir. Author: Mutamid Khan. Copy dated 1843 A.D.

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala. M/366.

4 *Gulistan* and *Bostan.*

Lent by the Punjab State Museum, Patiala. No. 1266.

5 *Amal Saleh* (*Shahjahan Nama*). Contemporary history of the reign of Shahjahan. Author: Mohammad Saleh. Copy dated November, 1831, A.D.

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala. M/379.

6 *Waqiat-i-Alamgiri.* A History of the first five years of the reign of Aurangzeb (1658-1662 A.D.). Author: Aqil Khan Razi.

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala. M/729.

7 *Alamgir Nama.* A history of the first ten years of the reign of Aurangzeb. Author: Mirza Muhammad Kazim.

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala. M/748.

8 *Zafarnamah.* Epistle of victory written by Guru Govind Singh from village Dina addressed to Emperor Aurangzeb. Copy by: Pandit Raja Ram Kaul. Dated *Samvat* 1928. 1872 A.D.).

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patala. No. M/824.

9. *Farrukh Siyar Namah.* A history of the reign of Farrukh Siyar by Sewa Das Lucknawi. Dated 1834 B.E. (1777 A.D.).

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala. M/643.

10 *Zij-u-Muhammad Shahi.* Astronomical tables prepared in the time of Muhammed Shah by Raja Jai Singh Sawai of Jaipur. 18th century.

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala. M/819.

11 *Tarikh-i-Muzaffari*. Two Volumes, first ending with the death of Alamgir II, A.D. 1759, and the second with the accession of Shah Alam II and bringing the account up to 1809 A.D. Author: Mohammad Ali Khan Ansari. Dated 1248 A.H. (1832 A.D.).

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala. M/382.

12. *Tarikh-i-Farishta, Volumes* I—II. History of the kingdom of Delhi under Mughals and other important provincial Muslim dynasties. Author: Qasim Farishta Astrabadi. Copy dated 1217 A.H. (1801).

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala. M/362/I—II.

13. *Bani Guru Sahiban*. Selections from the Sayings of the Sikh Gurus. Scribe: Sundar Dass. Dated 1836 B.E. (1779 A.D.).

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala. No. M/468.

14. *Matla-ul-Saidain*. Contemporary history of Amir Timur of Gorgan, Author: Abdul Razak bin Ashaq Samarqandi. Dated 1083 A.H. (1667 A.D.).

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala. M/378.

15. *Tarikh-i-Sindh*. A short history of Sindh under the Mohammedan rule by Mohd. Masum bin Sayyid.

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala. M/728.

16 *Gul--i-Rahmat*. An abridgement of the *Bulistan-i-Rahmat* of Mohd. Mustajib Khan, containing the history of Hafiz Rahmat Khan, the Rohilla Chief. Author: Mohd. Saidyar Khan, grandson of Hafiz Rahmat Khan Roihilla.

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala. M/726.

17. *Bajbai Nama*. A history of Sindh under the Amirs up to the middle of the 16th century A.D. Author: Mohd. Raza.

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala. M/433.

18 *Jang Nama Qissa Gorkha*. An eye witness account of the Nepal War of 1814-15 A.D.

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala. M/663.

19. A copy of *Weissalisa, a Tai-Phake*. Manuscript, originally written by Thao Mung and Cha Ang., who accompanied the Burmese soldiers invading Assam in 1821.

Lent by the Department of Historical and Antiquarian Studies in Assam, Gauhati.

20 *Khulasat-ut-Tawarikh*. A general history of India from the earliest times to the 40th year of Aurangzeb's reign. Author: Munshi Sujan Rai. Dated 1253 A.H.

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala. M/723.

21 *Iqbal Nama Maharaja Ranjit Singh*. A history of forty years of the reign of Maharaja Ranjit Singh by Pt. Raja Ram Tota. Dated 1917 *Samvat*. (1860 A.D.).

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala. M/649.

22 *Tarikh-i-Sikhan* (*Tarikh Nama*). History of the Punjab from the rise of Maharaja Ranjit Singh to the annexation of Punjab.

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala. M/413/I—II.

23 *Zafarnamah*. Manual of military training under Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

Lent by the Punjab State Museum, Patiala.

24 *Jang Nama Lahore*. A brief account in Urdu of the history of the Sikh kingdom up to the conclusion of the First Anglo-Sikh War 1845-46 A.D. Author: Kahan Singh. Dated 1905 B.E. (1848 A.D.).

25. *Tawarikh-i-Ahwal-i-Sikhan*. A history of the Sikh period of Punjab up to 1811 A.D. Author: Khushwaqt Rai. Dated 1253 A.H. (1837 A.D.).

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala. M/420.

26 *Akhbarat-i-Angrezi*. A collection of news letters from January to August, 1841 with particular reference to the Punjab, Author: Kanwar Singh Vakil.

Lent by the Punjab State Archives. Patiala. M/769.

27 *Ahwal-i-Ludhiana*. A collection of news from December, 1839 to January, 1841 A.D. with particular reference to the Punjab. Author: Kanwar Singh Vakil.

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala. M/771.

28 *Gulgasht-i-Punjab*. A general history of the Punjab from the beginning of Sikhism to the annexation of the Punjab in 1849 A.D. Author: Raja Ram Tota.

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala. M/790.

29 *Darbar Akhbarat* (in two vols.) Chronicle of day-to-day events at the Court of Maharaja Ranjit Singh for the period April-September, 1838 A.D.

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala. M/352/I-II.

30 *Darbar Akhbarat* (in two vols.) Chronicle of day-today events at the Court of Maharaja Sher Singh for the period March-July, 1841 A.D. Scribe: Kanhya Lall.

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala. M/412/I-II.

31 *Tawarikh Kalan Kashmir*. A voluminous statistical history of Kashmir during the Governorship of Mahan Singh.

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala. M/829.

32. *Zia-ul-Shams* containing accounts of some outstanding personalities during the Sikh period. Author: Nawab Sher Ali of Kapurthala. Dated Safar 1255 A.H. (1839 A.D.).

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala. M/361.

33 *Marasalajat* (Vol. I) Copies of notable State communications addressed to outstanding personages and functionaries during the period 1839-43 A.D. by Maulvi Syed Rajab Ali.

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala. M/353.

34 *Roznamcha*. Diary of important events for the period 29 October 1848 to 31 July, 1859 A.D. by Maulvi Syed Rajab Ali (in two volumes).

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala. M/410 & 411.

35. *Tarikh-i-Kashmir.* A history of Kashmir from the earliest times to the end of the Sikh rule in 1846 A.D. Author: Bir Bal Kachru.

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala. M/650.

36. *Waqai Brij Nath.* An account of the disturbances of Madhavi sect in Hyderabad (Deccan) in A.H. 1237 (1821 A.D.) during the time of Diwan Chander Lal, the Prime Minister. Dated: 22 Magh, 1895 *Samvat* (1838 A.D.). Author: Pt. Brij Nath.

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala. M/736.

37. *Marasalajat, Vol. III* by Maulvi Syed Rajab Ali, Mir Munshi to the Political Agent to the Governor-General at Ludhiana. Copies of notable State communications addressed to outstanding personages and functionaries. 1847 A.D.

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala. M/354.

38. *Sher Singh Namah.* A history of the Punjab after the death of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Author: Mohd. Naqi Peshwari. Dated *Samvat* 1901 (1844 A.D.).

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala. M/734.

39. *Tawarikh-i-Kashmir.* A history of Kashmir based on Kalhana's Rajatarangini. Author: Narayan Kaul. Dated 1235 A.H. (1820 A.D.).

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala. M/816.

40. *Lub-ul-Tawarikh.* A history of Kashmir from ancient times up to 1903 B.E., the accession of Maharaja Gulab Singh in 1846 A.D. Author: Narayan Kaul.

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala. M/785.

41. A *Qasida* composed by Mirza Ghalib, in praise of the Governor-General Lord Hardinge.

Lent by the National Archives, New Delhi. *Foreign (Persian), Original Receipt,* 1838. No. 268.

42. *Tawarikhi-i-Kashmir,* Author: Sahib Ram Kaul. Dated 1927 B.E. (1870 A.D.).

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala M/818.

43. *Tarikh-i-Afghanistan.* An account of the first Anglo-Afghan War (1839 A.D.) by Munshi Fateh Mohd. Khan. Dated 1225 A.H. (1839 A.D.).

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala. M/668.

44. *Kashmir Namah.* The record of journey to Kashmir made by Lord Hardinge, Capt. A. Hardinge, Lord Elphinstone, Dr. Walker and Capt. Edward, Deputy Commissioner of Ludhiana, from 28th March to 20th June, 1845. Author: Ganeshi Lal. Dated 1905 *Samvat* (1848 A.D.).

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala. M/742.

45. *Kabul Diary.* Weekly survey of contemporary political developments at Kabul during the period 11 May—22 October, 1868. by 'Some British Officers'.

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala. M/356.

46. *Safar Nama of Maulvi Syed Rajab Ali.* Journal of a pilgrimage from Jagraon (Distt. Ludhiana) to Mecca by Syed Rajab Ali with interesting references to peoples and places on the way. Dated 1278 A.H. (1862 A.D.).

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala. M/343.

47. *Travels in Central Asia.* Original manuscript record of a journey, undertaken during 1866-68, from Peshawar to Bokhara, Kokhand, Balkh, Ladakh, etc., with detailed information about stages, mileages, important towns, forts, political conditions of countries on the Way. Author: Pt. Munphool and Ghulam Rabbani.

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala. M/357.

48. *Kaifiyat-i-Hangama-i-Afghanistan.* Translation of the Report of General Watson on the Second Afghan War, 1878-79 A.D. Dated 4th July, 1879, A.D.

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala. M/805.

49. *Tarikh-i-Walkery.* An exhaustive history of Ludhiana district dedicated to Mr. T. G. Walker, Deputy Commissioner, Ludhiana, and prepared under his orders by Syed Ghulam Bhik Jullunduri. Dated 21st July, 1882, A.D.

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala. M/421.

50. *Kaifiyat-i-Phulkian.* An account of the Phul dynasty of Patiala, Nabha and Jind, *Circa* 1870 A.D.

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala. M/802.

51. *Satyarath Parkash, III Samulas.* Translated into Persian by Munshi Bishambber Das Bhandari.

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala. M/612.

52. *Shirin Farhad. Author*: Hasham. Copy dated 1869 B.E. (1812 A.D.).

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala. M/486.

53. *Qissa Hazrat Musa*. History of Moses. Author: Maulavi Moin-ud-din.

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala. M/437.

54. (i) *Gulzar-i-Hal*, (ii) *Majma-ul-Behrin*, (iii) *Raja-wali*.

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala. M/610.

55. MANUSCRIPT: in Pali.

Lent by the Punjab State Museum, Patiala.

56. MANUSCRIPT: In Tibetan.

Lent by the Punjab State Museum, Patiala.

57. *Gita Panchratni*.

Lent by the Punjab State Archives. No. M/563.

58. *Jap Ji*, written in Devnagri script.

Lent by the Punjab State Archives; Patiala. No. M/479.

59. *Amrit Gutka*. Centents (1) *Guru Parnali II*, (2) *Parsang Devi Pragtavan*. (3) *Parsang Amrit Chhakan Chhakavan*, (4) *Jyoti Jyot Sammavane Ka Parsang II*, (5) *Bahadur Shah Ki Mulaqat Ka Parsang II*. Dated 1890 B.E. (1833 A.D.).

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala, No. M/386.

60. *Qissajat*.

Contents: 1 *Shirin Farhad*

2 *Sassi Punoon*

3 *Sohni Mahiwal* by Hasham

4 *Si Harfi* by Mirah Shah

5 *Hir Ranjha* by Muqbal

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala. No. M/373.

61. *An Asva Medha Parb* (*Mahabharta*) Bhasha translation in Punjabi script. Profusely illustrated. Author: Kavi Tahkan Chopra,

believed to be one of the 52 poets and Writers at the Court of Guru Govind Singh. Dated 1726 B.E. (1669 A.D.).

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala. No. M 377/I-II.

62. Some stray pages of *Brundabhan Katha* in Bengali script. Dated 1805 A.D.

Lent by the Orissa State Archives.

63. Some stray pages of Sanskrit *Bhagavata* in Oriya script of 1863 A.D.

Lent by the Orissa State Archives.

64. Some stray pages from the *Bhagavata* in Bengali script of the 9th century.

Lent by the Orissa State Archives.

65. On palm-leaf: *Dashapoi.* With fine illustrations. By an Oriya King named Yuga Bhanja.

Lent by the Orissa State Archives.

66. On paper: *Upnishads* (*Kitah Upnikhat*) Ten Upnishadas rendered into Persian by Mohammad Dara Shikoh. 17th century.

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala. M/562.

67. Notes of Lala Lajpat Rai on his tour of the U.S.A. and Japan and his impressions of the Indian revolutionaries working in those countries.

Lent by National Archives, New Delhi.

68. *Chudamani,* a Sanskrit text, being a commentary on *Nighantu Raj,* a text book of Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia by Shri Narhari Pandit. Early 19th century. Lent by Central Records Office, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad Ms. No. 28.

II. FIRMANS, SANADS, LETTERS, ETC.

69. DEED OF SALE: Executed by Bhela Ram, son of Hari Narain, in favour of Syed Naseer, son of Syed Ala, for the sale of the village Bakauri, in Pergana Tirsath, Sircar Tirhut, along with

the Moqaddam at the earnest amount of Rs. 72/10/-. Dated 22nd Jamadiul Awal, 1066 A.H.

Lent by the State Central Records Office, Bihar.

70. LETTER: Photostat copy of a letter written by the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb to his General Raja Ram Singh while the latter was invading Gauhati. Dated A. D. 1668.

Lent by the Department of Historical and Antiquarian Studies in Assam, Gauhati.

71. FIRMAN: Under the seal of Asad Khan regarding grant of land to Shaikh Maroof, dated 29th Rabi 1, 26 Julus, 1094 H.

Lent by the Central Records Office, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad, No. 50, *Maghribi Collection.*

72. DOCUMENT: Relating to the land belonging to Shaikh Fateh Md. Dated 29th Zilhijia, 32 Julus—1099 H.

Lent by the Central Records Office, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad, No. 37, *Maghribi Collection.*

73. DOCUMENT: Of Bahadur Shah I. Dated 1118 Fasli—1120 H. (1708 A.D.).

Lent by the Central Records Office, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad. No. 71, *Maghribi Collection.*

74. FIRMAN: Of Azizuddin Alamgir II bearing the Royal Seal regarding the grant of *Qiladari* of Bandar Surat to Balaji Baji Rao. Dated 6th Moharram, 6th Julus,—1173 A. H.

Lent by the Central Records Office, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad. No. 963/172.

75. FIRMAN: Of Alamgir II bearing the Royal Seal regarding the grant of Dundaraj Puri Mahalat etc., to Balaji Baji Rao. Dated 5th Jamadi II, 1272 H. (1758 A.D.).

Lent by the Central Records Office, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad. No. 960.

76. DOCUMENT: Containing the materials to be supplied to the shrine at Aundha Nagnath every month for carrying on the ceremonial worship of the Deity. 1764 A.D.

Lent by the Central Records Office, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad. No. 3285.

77. COPIES OF LETTERS: From Raja Alha Singh and Maharaja Amar Singh to Shah Vali Khan, Wazir of Ahmad Shah Abdali. Dated A. D. 1765.

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala.

78. DOCUMENT: Request signed by twelve Muslim dignitaries to the Chief Minister and Chief Administrator of the Emperor regarding stopping the cow slaughter at Lahore. *Circa* 1766 A.D.

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala. M/902.

79. FIRMAN: Of Shah Alam II bearing the royal seal exempting the Hindus from the tax levied on them for bathing in the rivers and lakes, on their way to Allahabad. Dated 3rd Shawal, 1187 H (1773 A. D.).

Lent by the Central Records Office, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad. No. 961.

80. FIRMAN: Of Shah Timur to Maharaja Amar Singh confirming him in his possessions and conferring on him a taluka. Dated Rajab 12, 1192 A. H. (6 August, 1778 A.D.).

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala.

81. FIRMAN: Issued under the authority of Srimant Peshwa Madhav Rao II requesting Tukoji Holkar to make an arrangement regarding his officials not to interfere with Trimbak Rao Bhagwant, vested with the authority to make certain collections in the villages of Chincholi and Azampur. 1785 A.D.

Lent by the Central Records Office, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad, No. A-1120.

82. DOCUMENT: Recording an amount paid to Haripant Phadke, Gobind Rao Kale and Baba Phadke as *Darbar Khurch* by Jadhav Rao Sindkhedkar, Deshmukh and Deshpande of Daulatabad Sarkar for the purpose of pleading his cause at the Court of the Peshwa. 1788 A.D.

Lent by the Central Records Office, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad. No. A-912.

83. PROCLAMATION: Announcing the resignation of Warren Hastings from the Office of the Governor-General of the Presidency of Fort William. Dated 12 February, 1785.

Lent by the National Archives, New Delhi. Home (*Public*). 17 *February,* 1785. *No.* 2 *A.*

84. LETTER: From Nana Fadnavis to Sir John Macpherson, Acting Governor-General, requesting him to send military assistance to the Peshwa and the Nizam against Tipu Sultan. Persian, with Nana's Seal in Devnagari. Dated 1785.

Lent by the National Archives, New Delhi. *Foreign (Persian).* 14 *November,* 1785. *No.* 95.

85. LETTER: From Emperor Shah Alam II to Lord Cornwallis requesting him to order the British troops to attack the *mahals* of the rebel Ghulam Qadir Khan. Persian, with the Emperor's own hand at top. Dated 1787.

Lent by the National Archives, New Delhi. *Foreign (Persian)* 4 *October,* 1787, *No.* 503.

86. COURT BULLETIN: Of Darbar-e-M'oalla (Imperial Court), 22nd Rabi II 1203 H. (1789 A.D.).

Lent by the Central Records Office, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad, No. 8032.

87. LETTER: From Ali Ibrahim Khan, Judge at Banaras, reporting that the Marathas have released Shah Alam from his confinement after being blinded by Ghulam Qadir. Persian, with seal. Dated 1788.

Lent by the National Archives, New Delhi. *Foreign (Persian)*, 24 October 1788. No. 501.

88. LETTER: From Purangiri Gosain to Lord Cornwallis reporting the misfortune which befell him in the country at Bhutan, and say that he has been plundered in the country of Deb Raja by the people of Paro Valley of his gold, coral, cloves and one thousand rupees in cash. Requesting that a thorough investigation in the matter may be held. Hindi, Dated 1790.

Lent by the National Archives, New Delhi. *Foreign (Persian)*, 20 *November,* 1790, No. 320.

(Purangiri was the famous traveller who had accompanied Bogle and Turner to Tibet and was several times used by Warren Hastings on diplomatic missions to Tibet).

89. NEWSLETTER: Regarding the events of the Maratha Court. Dated 1210 A.H. (1795 A.D.).

Lent by the Central Records Office, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad, No. 8013.

90. LETTER: From Azamul Umara to Raja Raghottam Rao, regarding the affairs at the Poona Darbar. Dated 1210 A.H. (1795 A.D.).

Lent by the Central Records Office, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad. No. 8010.

91. NEWSLETTER: *Akhbar* from Poona discussing the pros and cons of the question of adopting an heir to the vacant *gaddi* of the Peshwa and hinting at the inclination of Nana Fadnavis on the subject. 1795 A.D.

Lent by the Central Records Office, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad, No. A-1089.

92. LETTER: From Poona referring to the despatch of certain gold ornaments of various names. 1795 A.D.

Lent by the Central Records Office, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad, No. A-1084.

93. DOCUMENT: Recording Sir John Shore's opinion on the general effect of the British administration in India and the benefits conferred on the nation by the British rule. Dated 1795 A.D.

Lent by the National Archives, New Delhi. *Foreign (Secret)*. 22 *June*, 1795. *No. I-A.*

94. NEWSLETTER: Regarding the events at Maratha Court. Dated 1210 H. (1795-96 A.D.).

Lent by the Central Records Office, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad, No. 8015.

95. NEWSLETTER: Regarding the events at the Maratha Court. Dated 1210 H. (1795-96 A.D.).

Lent by the Central Records Office, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad. No. 8014.

96. NEWSLETTER: An *Akhbar* from Poona reporting Nana Fadnavis's decision to stay with the Peshwa Baji Rao II at Poona after having sent away his family to a place of safety, consequent on the approach of Daulat Rao Shinde's forces, 1796 A.D.

Lent by the Central Records Office, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad. No. A-1139.

97. NEWSLETTER: An *Akhbar* from Poona reporting of Srimant Peshwa Baji Rao accompanied by his Sardars paying a visit to the Camp of Daulat Rao Shinde at Khadki. (1796 A.D.).

Lent by the Central Records Office, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad. No. A-1119.

98. NEWSLETTER: An *Akhbar* from Poona reporting that Nana Fadnavis had important discussion with the representatives of Daulat Rao Shinde and Tukoji Holkar. 1796 A.D.

Lent by the Central Records Office, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad. No. A-1058.

99. NEWSLETTER: An *Akhbar* from Poona reporting that Tukoji Holkar had to shift his camp from the bank of the river to the garden of Ganpat Rao Madhav. 1796 A.D.

Lent by the Central Records Office, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad. No. A-1097.

100. NEWSLETTER: An *Akhbar* from Poona describing the impoverished state of Srimant Peshwa Baji Rao II and the frantic efforts being made by him to raise loans from local *Sahukars.* 1796 A.D.

Lent by the Central Records Office, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad. No. A-1038.

101. LETTER: From Shah Alam to Maharaja Sahib Singh intimating his intention of going on pilgrimage to Rauza Sharif, Sirhind and asking to keep one gun and 200 muskets ready for the occasion. February, 1798.

Lent by the Panjab State Archives, Patiala.

102. DOCUMENT: Containing the rates of grain. Dated 9 Rabi II, 1214 H. (1799 A.D.).

Lent by the Central Records Office, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad No. 8030.

103. LETTER: From Maharaja Ranjit Singh to Lord Wellesley expressing his gratification for the award to him of a *Khillat* of five-pieces together with a pearl-necklace, *sarpesh,* etc. In *shikasta,* with Maharaja's Seal. Dated 23 June, 1801.

Lent by the National Archives, New Delhi. *Foreign* (*Persian*), 23 *June*, 1801. *No.* 371.

104. AGREEMENT: Between General C. V. Perron and Raja Sahib Singh of Patiala for mutual help. Dated 21 Ramzan 1216, A.H. (January 25, 1802, A.D.).

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala. D/8.

105. AGREEMENT: Between General C. V. Perron and Raja Sahib Singh of Patiala for mutual help. Dated 21 Ramzan, 1216, A.H. (January 25,1802).

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala.

106. LETTER: From C. V. Perron to Maharaja Sahib Singh assuring amity and promising military co-operation. Dated Ramzan 21, 1216, A.H. (1802 A.D.).

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala.

107. LETTER: (*Wajib-ul-Arz*) From Maharaja Sahib Singh to General Lake requesting that his territory may be allowed to remain in his possession. *Circa* 1804 A.D.

Lent by the Panjab State Archives, Patiala.

108. TREATY: Between the East India Company, Maharaja Ranjit Singh and Sardar Fateh Singh Ahluwalia. Dated 1 January, 1806.

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala. P/16.

109. LETTER: From A. Seton to Maharaja of Patiala expressing appreciation of the services rendered by the Maharaja to the British Officers during Lord Lake's camp in his territory, and assuring him of the British having written to Maharaja Ranjit Singh to desist from attacks on Patiala territory. Dated Delhi, November 21, 1808.

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala.

110. LETTER: From the Fort William authorities to the Victory of Goa conveying felicitations on the gallant resistance offered by the patriots of Portugal and Spain against Napoleon Bonaparte's invading armies. Dated 27 January, 1809.

Lent by the National Archives, New Delhi. *Foreign* (*Political*) 30 *January*, 1809. *No.* 1.

111. LETTER: From Mr. Metcalfe to Maharaja Ranjit Singh regarding Faridkot affairs. Dated 20 March, 1809.

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala. M/891.

112. LETTER: From Mr. Metcalfe to Maharaja Ranjit Singh regarding the despatch of four guns from Karnal for the fort at Ludhiana. Dated 24 March, 1809.

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala. M/892.

113. LETTER: From Mr. Metcalfe to Maharaja Ranjit Singh regarding complaint about an unpleasant incident with an English man. Dated 24 March, 1809.

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala. M/894.

114. LETTER: From Mr. Metcalfe to Maharaja Ranjit Singh complaining about the delay in the restitution of Faridkot. Dated 25 March, 1809.

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala. M/895.

115. LETTER: From Mr. Metcalfe to Maharaja Ranjit Singh regarding restoration of Faridkot Fort. Dated 26 March, 1809.

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala. M/893.

116. LETTER: From Mr. Metcalfe to Maharaja Ranjit Singh regarding Faridkot Affairs. Dated 28 March, 1809.

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala. M/986.

117. LETTER: From Mr. Metcalfe to Maharaja Ranjit Singh regarding Faridkot Affairs and restoration of absconders. Dated 29 March, 1809.

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala. M/897.

118. LETTER: From Mr. Metcalfe to Maharaja Ranjit Singh regarding Faridkot Affairs. Dated 20 April, 1809.

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala. M/898.

119. DOCUMENT: Transmission of the annual account of Jagannath Temple for the *amli* years 1811-12 and 1812-13.

Lent by the Orissa State Archives.

120. Plan: In connection with transfer of Tuppen Doaba from District Shahabad, to District Ghazeepoor.

Taken from Ensign Stephen's maps of Zillah Ghazeepoor of the survey of 1812.

Lent by the State Records Office, Bihar.

121. DOCUMENT: Regarding the sale of a site by Satwaji Setha to Jeevan Rao Lakshman Mahajan for a sum of Rs. 140 only. The document bears the seal of Raja Raghottam Rao. 1813 A.D.

Lent by the Central Records Office, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad. No. B-288.

122. DOCUMENT: Order of the Governor General authorising the Collector for the sale of the Tributary Estates on 4-11-1813.

Lent by the Orissa State Archives.

123. DOCUMENT: Proposal of the Collector of Cuttack for establishment of excise shops for the sale of opium in the town of Cuttack, Puri and Balasore on 24-11-1813.

Lent by the Orissa State Archives.

124. LETTER: From Col. D. Ochterlony to Kanwar Fateh Singh of Jind asking him to make his own arrangement to expel Akali Phoola Singh in case of disturbance, since no British force could be sent for the purpose. Dated 1814 A.D.

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala.

125. SANAD: Under the seal of General Ochterlony granting the hereditary *Thakurai* of the *parganas* of Keonthal to Maharaja Karam Singh of Patiala. Dated September 19, 1815.

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala.

126. LETTER: Of Rabindra Nath Tagore to Lord Chelmsford, renouncing his knighthood in protest against the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre at Amritsar. Dated 31 May, 1919.

Lent by the National Archives, New Delhi. *Honours and Awards, Foreign and Political Deptt. Internal 'B', November* 1919, *No.* 192.

127. DOCUMENT: Engagement between the Maharaja Daulat Rao Scindia and Raje Singh of Sitamau regarding the *Tanka* Tribute. Dated A.D. 1820.

Lent by the Historical Section of the Education Deptt., Govt. of Madhya Pradesh.

128. LETTER: From the Chief Secretary to the Supreme Government to the proprietors of the *Calcutta Journal* censuring Sandford Arnot and John Francis Sandys for the adverse comments made on Government action against James Silk Buckingham. Dated 3 September, 1823.

Lent by the National Archives, New Delhi. *Home* (*Public*), 23 December, 1823. *No.* 3*A*.

129. LETTER: From Maharaja Ranjit Singh to a British officer regarding Faridkot Affairs. Dated 29 November, 1826.

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala. M/900.

130. DOCUMENT: *Ekrarnama* given by Upendra Bhupati Hari Chandan Mahapatra of Sukinda. Dated 13th July 1827.

Lent by the Orissa State Archives.

131. LETTER: From Begum Samru to Lord William Bentinck for grant of title to her heir, Dyce Sombre. Dated 2 February, 1835.

Lent by the National Archives, New Delhi. *Foreign* (*Political*) 24 February, 1835. *Nos.* 77-80.

132. DOCUMENT: Containing resolution passed by Sir Charles Metcalfe, Governor-General-in-Council for the establishment of a separate Legislative Department of the Government of India. Dated 15 June, 1836.

Lent by the National Archives, New Delhi.

Home (*Judicial Civil*) 15 *June*, 1835. *No.* 6-*A*.

133. TREATY: Between Maharaja Ranjit Singh, Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk and the East India Company, concluded before the outbreak of the Afghan war. Persian and English. Dated 26 June, 1838.

Lent by the National Archives, New Delhi.

National Archives of India, Treaty No. 121.

134. LETTER: From James Prinsep, Secretary, Asiatic Society of Bengal to Lord Auckland regarding his examination and decipherment of the Asokan rock-edicts at Girnar. Dated 28 March, 1838.

Lent by the National Archives, New Delhi.

Home (Public) G.G.'s Proceedings. April 1838, *No.* 35-7.

135. TWO NEWS LETTERS: Addressed to Maharaja Ranjit Singh by Nihal Chand, *Akhbar Navis* of Shah Jahanabad. Dated 1895 *Samvat.* (—1838 A.D.).

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala, M/439-440.

136. MINUTE: Of members of Bengal Presidency on the Constitution of India as provided in the Charter Act of 1833.

Lent by the National Archives, New Delhi. *Home (Public) G.G.s' Proceedings, July* 1839. *No. 7-A.*

137. REPORT: Of Lt. Col. C. M. Wade containing news of the last days and death of Maharaja Ranjit Singh on 27th June, 1839.

Lent by the National Archives, New Delhi. *Foreign (Secret),* 4 *December,* 1839. *Nos.* 78—80.

138. LETTER: From the Earl of Ripon, President, Board of Control, to Maharaja Sher Singh containing thanks for congratulations offered by the Maharaja on the birth of an heir to Queen Victoria. Dated 3rd July, 1843.

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala. M/901.

139. AKHBAR: Of the Dewdi-e-Khas of Nawab Nasir-ud-Daula Bahadur reporting the arrest of a criminal. Dated February 25, 1844.

Lent by the Central Records Office, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad. No. 250.

140. NEWS LETTER: An *Akhbar* of the Dewdi-e-Khas of Nawab Nasir-ud-Daula Bahadur reporting the committing of suicide by Papayya, a merchant, on being robbed of his holdings by the burglars. 1844 A.D.

Lent by the Central Records Office, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad. No. 228.

141. AKHBAR: Of the Dewdi-i-Khas of Nawab Nasir-ud-Daula Bahadur reporting the presentation of *ghee* and grapes to the Nizam by his Minister Raja Ram Baksh. Dated March 6, 1844.

Lent by the Central Records Office, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad No. 260.

142. NEWS LETTER: An *Akhbar* of the Dewdi-e-Khas of Nawab Nasir-ud-Daula Bahadur referring to the popularity of the *Sarees* manufactured at Tadapatri in the Gooty Distt. 1844 A.D.

Lent by the Central Records Office, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad. No. 237.

143. LETTER: From G. Broadfoot, Agent to G.G. to the Raja of Nabha apprising him of the Govt. orders for watching the movements of the Raja of Ladwa. Dated 13 December, 1845.

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala.

144. TREATY: Between the British Government and the Lahore Durbar on the termination of hostilities. Persian and English. Dated 9 March, 1846.

Lent by the National Archives, New Delhi. *National Archives of India Treaty No.* 130.

145. TREATY: Between the British Government and Maharaja Gulab Singh for the transfer of Kashmir to his possession. English and Persian. Dated 16 March, 1846.

Lent by the National Archives, New Delhi. *National Archives of India Treaty No.* 132.

146. MURASALA: From Lord Hardinge to Maharaja Narinder Singh on the occasion of his accession to the throne. Dated June 16, 1846.

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala.

147. ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT: Concluded between the British Government and the Lahore Durbar. Dated 16 December, 1846.

Lent by the National Archives, New Delhi. *National Archives of India Treaty No.* 133.

148. LETTER: From the Member of the Secret Committee, London, to Lord Dalhousie pressing Sir Frederick Currie for the measure taken by him subsequent to the raising of the siege of Multan and advising the Governor-General of the possibility of annexing the Punjab. Dated 24 November, 1848.

Lent by the National Archives, New Delhi.
Foreign (Secret), 24 *November,* 1848 *No.* 1349.

149. AGREEMENT: Between the British and Maharaja Dalip Singh on his resigning the sovereignty of the Punjab. Dated 29 March, 1849.

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala. M/459/IV.

150. PROCLAMATION: By Lord Dalhousie on the annexation of the Punjab. Dated 29 March, 1849.

Lent by the National Archives, New Delhi. *Foreign* (*Secret*), 28*th April,* 1849, *Nos.* 18—29.

151. ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT: Between Maharaja Dalip Singh and Governor-General containing the resignation by the Maharaja of the sovereignty of the Punjab. Persian. Dated 29 March, 1849.

Lent by the National Archives, New Delhi. *National Archives of India Treaty, No.* 135.

152. LETTER: Addressed by Dawan Mulraj and Raja Sher Singh to cis-Sutlej Chiefs inciting them against the British on the eve of the Second Anglo-Sikh War, 1849.

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala. M/454.

153. LETTER: From Lt. Col W. N. Forbes, Supdtt. of Govt. Machinery to Capt. Scott, Secretary, Military Board, regarding the introduction of electric telegraphs in India. Dated 25 January, 1850.

Lent by the National Archives, New Delhi. *Home* (*Public*), 4 *April,* 1850. *No.* 49-*A.*

154. MINUTE: Of Lord Dalhousie regarding the Geological examination of the Salt Range and of the hills to the north of Punjab. Dated 22 August, 1850.

Lent by the National Archives, New Delhi. *Foreign* (*Political*) 11 *October,* 1850, *No.* 209.

155. MINUTE: Of Lord Dalhousie on the military occupation of Burma. Dated 2 September, 1852.

Lent by the National Archives, New Delhi. *Foreign* (*Secret*), 24 *September,* 1852, *No.* 7.

156. LETTER: From Maharani Lakshmi Bai to Lord Dalhousie protesting against the annexation of Jhansi, and enclosing a memorial addressed to the Court of Directors saying that her people do not want a change of rule. Bears the Rani's seal. Dated 21 December, 1854.

Lent by the National Archives, New Delhi. *Foreign* (*Political*) 2 *March,* 1855. *No.* 75 *and K. W.*

157. KHARITA: From Maharani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi to the Governor-General, stating that the case relating to her State has

been decided by the Government in the absence of her Agent and requesting that some papers may be furnished to her to enable her to submit a fresh statement of her claims. Persian, Dated 19th July, 1854.

Lent by the National Archives, New Delhi. *Foreign (Political Consultation)*, 18 August 1854, No. 96.

158. BULLETIN: Regarding the occurrence at the Court of Emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar. Dated Zilhijja. 1271 H. (1855 A.D.).

Lent by the Central Records Office, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad. No. 6477.

159. ADDRESS: At the opening of Agricultural Exhibition held at Patna, delivered by the Commissioner of Patna. 1855 A.D.

Lent by the State Central Records Office, Bihar.

160. PROCLAMATION: Issued by Nana Sahib asking the Indian Troops to rebel. 1857.

Lent by the National Archives, New Delhi. *Home (Public)* 7 August, 1857, No. 137-A.

161. DOCUMENTS: Regarding the grant of territories in U.P. to the Maharaja of Kapurthala for service rendered during the Mutiny of 1857.

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala.

162. DOCUMENTS: Connected with the rebellion of a regiment at Jullundur and another at Phillaur in the summer of 1857 and the measures taken to suppress it.

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala.

163. LETTER: From Col. Becher to Sir John Lawrence regarding the loyal services of Maharaja of Jind during the Mutiny of 1857.

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala.

164. DOCUMENTS: Regarding the alliance of Kanwar Dip Singh of Patiala with the mutineers at Delhi in 1857.

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala.

165. LETTER: From the Collector of Shahabad to the Commissioner of Patna Division, relating to the confiscation of the estates of Babu Kuer Singh. Dated 10th April, 1858.

Lent by the State Central Records Office, Bihar.

166. LETTER: From E. A. Dalton to the Commissioner of Chota-nagpur Division, relating to the suppression of the rebellion in Singbhum and the capture of the rebel Chief Raja Arjan Singh of Porehat. Dated February, 1859.

Lent by the State Central Records Office, Bihar.

167. STATEMENT: Of the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab showing the number of female schools in the Punjab in September, 1864.

Lent by the National Archives, New Delhi. *Home (Education) August,* 1865, *Nos.* 15—21.

168. LETTER: From the Secretary to the Government of Punjab to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, regarding proposal for establishment of a school of Art and Industry at Lahore, dated 31st October, 1864.

Lent by the National Archives, New Delhi. *Home (Education)* 19 *November,* 1864, *Nos.* 13—15.

169. LETTER: From the Secretary to the Government of Punjab to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department regarding the general problem of female education in the Punjab. Dated 13 September, 1865.

Lent by the National Archives, New Delhi, *Home (Education) October* 1865, *Nos.* 10-11.

170. MEMORANDUM: Of C. M. Aitchison to the Government of India regarding proposal for the establishment of the Punjab University at Lahore, dated 7 July, 1868.

Lent by the National Archives, New Delhi, *Home (Education)* 19 *September,* 1868, *Nos.* 19-19B.

171. NOTIFICATION: Of the Government of Punjab on the establishment of the University College at Lahore, dated 8 December, 1869.

Lent by the National Archives, New Delhi, *Home (Education)* 29 *January,* 1870, *Nos.* 17-18.

172. LETTER: From Lord Mayo thanking Maharaja Mahendra Singh for his donation of £7,600 to the University College, at Lahore in commemoration of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh's visit to India, dated July 5, 1870.

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala.

173. LETTER: From the Secretary to the Government of India Military Department to the Adjutant General, laying down principles for dealing with members of the *Kooka* Sect serving in the army. Dated 4th March, 1872.

Lent by the National Archives, New Delhi, *Home Police Progs., March,* 1872. *No.* 10.

174. LETTER: From the Under-Secretary to the Government of Punjab to the Secretary to Government of India, regarding the dismissal of all *Kookas* serving in the Punjab Police, Dated 15th March, 1872.

Lent by the National Archives, New Delhi, *Home Judicial Progs., April* 1782, *No.* 153.

175. LETTER: From the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma to the Secretary to the Government of India regarding the lodging of the *Kooka* Chief, Ram Singh at Rangoon in his imprisonment. Dated 13th April, 1872.

Lent by the National Archives, New Delhi, *Home Judicial Progs., May,* 1872, *No.* 13.

176. LETTER: From the Under Secretary to the Government of India to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma on the inadvisability of any communication between the *Kooka* Leader Ram Singh and his friends in the Punjab being allowed. Dated 17th September, 1872.

Lent by the National Archives, New Delhi, *Home Judicial Progs., May,* 1872, *No.* 13.

177. LETTER: From Munshi Pearey Lal to the Commissioner, Patna Division relating to the Social Reform Movement launched in Northern India. Dated 12th June, 1872.

Lent by the State Central Records Office, Bihar.

178. DOCUMENT: Agreement regarding the loan of one and a half crore of Rupees. Dated A.D. 1873.

Lent by the Historical Section of the Education Department, Government of Madhya Pradesh.

179. DOCUMENT: *Kharita* of Lord Northbrook regarding the loan of one and a half crose of Rupees. Dated 1873 A.D.

Lent by the Historical Section of the Education Department, Government of Madhya Pradesh.

180. LETTER: From Lepel Griffin, Secretary to the Government of Punjab to the Secretary to the Government of India on the proposal of raising the Punjab University College, Lahore to the status of a University. Dated 12 June, 1879.

Lent by the National Archives, New Delhi. *Home—Revenue and Agriculture Progs., August,* 1879, *Nos.* 21—27.

181. DOCUMENT: Agreement relating to a loan of three and a half crore of rupees. Dated 1887 A.D.

Lent by the Historical Section of the Education Department, Government of Madhya Pradesh.

182. DOCUMENT: Additional Convention for the modification of the Postal Convention of 1885. Dated A.D. 1888.

Lent by the Historical Section of the Deptt. of Education, Government of M.P.

183. LETTER: Written in Kannada (Script Balbodh) by Sri Satya Veera Teertha, high priest of the Uttaradi Math, to Raja Raghottam Rao informing of his intentions to visit Hyderabad. Dated, November 17, 1889.

Lent by the Central Records Office, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad, No. B. 1084.

184. DOCUMENT: Postal Convention of 1898.

Lent by the Historical Section of the Education Department, Government of Madhya Pradesh.

185. DOCUMENT: Agreement regarding the Imperial Service Troops, 1900.

Lent by the Historical Section of the Education Department, Government of Madhya Pradesh.

186. REPORT: On the Agra Concentration, January 1907.

Lent by the Historical Section, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi. 601/13146/H.

187. LETTER: From Gopal Krishna Gokhale to the Secretary, Viceroy's Legislative Council regarding a resolution on the discontinuation of the recruitment of labour in India for South Africa, 1910.

Lent by the National Archives, New Delhi. *Legislative Department "B" Proceedings, March,* 1910. Nos. 144—148.

188. MEMORIAL: On the subject of Constitutional reforms in India, with a letter from Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Hussain Khan, Secretary, Bihar and Orissa Provincial Congress Committee and Babu Rajendra Prasad, Secretary, Bihar Provincial Association to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa jointly submitted. Dated 19 November, 1917.

Lent by the State Central Records Office, Bihar.

189. THREE FILES: Relating to the Trial of Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru, Shri K. Santhanam, and Dr. T. A. Gidwani in Jaitu Morcha Case, 1923-24 at Nabha.

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala.

190. DOCUMENT: Agreement regarding Madho Sagar Airport. Dated A.D. 1937.

Lent by the Historical Section of the Education Department, Government of Madhya Pradesh.

191. DOCUMENT: Containing appreciation for the Dominions. No. 8 of the 1942 series. Dated August 20, 1942.

Lent by the Historical Section, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi, 601/7467/H.

192. LETTER: From General Wavell about the expansion of the Indian Army. Dated 18 December, 1942.

Lent by the Historical Section, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi. 601/10247/H.

193. DOCUMENT: Containing Mr. Churchill's tribute to the Indian Army. Dated 18 April, 1943.

Lent by the Historical Section, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi. No. 601/10321/H.

194. MINUTE: Of Warren Hastings regarding the introduction of paper currency in India.

Lent by the National Archives, New Delhi. *Home* (*Public*) *May*, 1780. *No.* 24-*A*.

195. MINUTE: Of Warren Hastings proposing the despatch of a Commission to Tibet for the purpose of opening up communications with the Court of China through that country.

Lent by the National Archives, New Delhi. *Home* (*Public*) *9th January*, 1783. *No.* 3-*A*.

196. DOCUMENT: Containing proclamation of peace concluded between the E.I. Co., and the Nawab Vazir, Shuja-ud-daula of Oudh and ratified by the Emperor Shah Alam.

Lent by the National Archives, New Delhi. *Home* (*Public*) 9*th September*, 1765. *No*. 12-*A*.

197. LETTER: Of Shitab Rai to the Governor, Fort William regarding the latter's correspondence with the Imperial Court for obtaining the *Dewani* on behalf of the East India Company. This is an English translation of the original. It indicates that the idea of the *Dewani* did not perhaps originate with Lord Clive.

Lent by the National Archives, New Delhi. *Home* (*Public*) 28 *September*, 1761 *A*. *Nos*. 1-2.

198. DOCUMENT: Referring to introduction of postage stamps in supersession of the system of money payments as postage.

Lent by the National Archives, New Delhi. *Home* (*Public*) 18*th March*, 1853, *No*. 1-*A*.

199. LETTER: From Maharaja Ranjit Singh to Lord Minto, promising to render every possible assistance to Mr. Elphinstone on his passage through his territory to Peshawar. Persian, with the Maharaja's seal.

Lent by the National Archives, New Delhi. *Foreign Persian;* 28*th July*, 1808, *No*. 371.

200. LETTER: Of Maharaja Ranjit Singh to Lord William Bentinck regarding commercial navigation of the Lower Indus Valley. English translation of original.

Lent by the National Archives, New Delhi. *Foreign* (*Political*) 2*nd December*, 1834. *No*. 83-*A*.

201. MEMORIAL: From the residents of Amritsar against raising the Panjab University College, Lahore, to the status of a University. Urdu.

Lent by the National Archives, New Delhi. *Home* (*Education*) *Proceedings, February*, 1882. *No*. 7.

202. MEMORIAL: From the Sikhs of the Panjab in favour of raising the Panjab University College, Lahore, to the status of a University. Panjabi, with English translation.

Lent by the National Archives, New Delhi, *Home (Education), 'B' Proceedings, February,* 1882. *Nos.* 12-13.

203. REPORT: Of the death of the Kooka leader, Ram Singh, in Mergui, after a protracted illness.

Lent by the National Archives, New Delhi. *Home (Judicial) Proceedings, December,* 1885. *No.* 252.

204. LETTER: From Lord Minto to Maharaja Ranjit Singh regarding appointment of Mr. Metcalfe as Ambassador to the Lahore Court.

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala. M/899.

205. LETTER: From General Gerard Lake, Commander of English troops to Abdul Samad Khan asking him to allow Mahals of Hansi to remain under Raja Sahib Singh of Patiala.

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala.

206. SANAD: Granting land to Lord Jagganath for the offering of *bhogs.*

Lent by the Orissa State Archives.

207. DOCUMENT: An order by the British Government confirming the Maratha *Sanad* granting land to Srinivas Misra in Mauza Sreebachhpur.

Lent by the Orissa State Archives.

208. SANAD: By Maratha Government granting the entire *Mauza* of Abdelpur to Dasarathi Agnihotri, a fire-worshipper.

Lent by the Orissa State Archives.

209. SANAD: By Shah Ahmad Shah Ghazi granting 2 *maus.* of land to Dibakar Misra.

Lent by the Orissa State Archives.

210. SANAD: Of Emperor Alamgir granting 2 *batıs* of land to Sh. Fakir Mohamad, a student, as *Madad-e-ma'ash.*

Lent by the Orissa State Archives.

211. FIRMAN: Of Akbar regarding the grant of *Ma'ash* to Shaikh Zainuddin Md. Sajjada of Dargah Shaikh Burhanuddin. 16th Century.

Lent by the Central Records Office, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad, No. 7993.

212. LETTER: Addressed to Rai Rayan Brothers, Nanaji Shankar and Dhondaji, inviting to start the dinner ready at the camp of His Holiness Sri Shankaracharya. Early 19th century.

Lent by the Central Records Office, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad, No. 1985.

213. FIRMAN: Of Ali Barid Shah II, Dated 4th Shawal, 1002 H. (1594 A.D.) Photostat copy.

Lent by the Central Records Office, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad, No. 8021.

214. DOCUMENT: Affirming the adoption of Tukoji, son of Bapuji Mandlik by Bapuji Bhimsari of Gangakhed the *Jagir* headquarters of Raja Ragottam Rao. Attested by Vithuji, Subhanji and Khed Rao. Late 18th century.

Lent by the Central Records Office, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad, No. B. 295.

215. DOCUMENT: Describing how Nana Fadnavis discovered the precious diamond sent in a ring to be a mere sugar candy piece. A reward was paid by Nana to the jeweller for the workmanship. Late 18th century.

Lent by the Central Records Office Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad, No. A 1042.

216. LETTER: From Raja Raghottam Rao to Rajesri Moropant requesting to acknowledge in receipt of a *sir pech* and certain robes sent as present in token of the marriage of Sowbhagyavati Manikarnika Bai. Late 18th century.

Lent by the Central Records Office, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad, No. B-283.

217. DOCUMENT: Providing an interesting and detailed note of the circumstances leading to the assumption of ten (Hindu) *avatars* (divine incarnations) by Lord Vishnu. Late 18th century.

Lent by the Central Records Office, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad, No. B-400.

218. NEWSLETTER: An *Akhbar* from Poona reporting the depredations etc. of the Pendharis in the region around Paranda. Late 18th century.

Lent by the Central Records Office, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad, No. A-1068.

219. LETTER: From Poona to Raghottam Rao at Hyderabad reporting the oxen transport from Poona having been detained for some time at Loni by the local officials. Late 18th century.

Lent by the Central Records Office, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad, No. B-720.

220. FIRMAN: Bearing the seal of Shah Alam II regarding granting of Chandi Pargana as Inam Tamgha to Pandit Pradhan Sri Mahant Maharaja Narayan Rao.

Lent by the Central Records Office, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad, No. 961/1.

221. SCROLL: Containing devotional songs about Radha and Krishna composed in Marathi by Raja Gopal Rao, son of Raja Raghottam. Late 19th century.

Lent by the Central Records Office, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad, Scroll No. 1.

222. BULLETIN: Regarding the occurrences at the court of Sikandar Jah Bahadur, 19th century.

Lent by the Central Records Office, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad, No. 8012.

223. BULLETIN: Regarding the occurrences at the court of Sikandar Jah Bahadur, 19th century.

Lent by the Central Records Office, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad, No. 8011.

224. FIRMAN: Conferring the Qiladari of Cholhar Fort on Khajum Baig. Dated 4th Moharram, 4th Regnal year. Bears seal.

Lent by the Central Records Office, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad, No. 7464.

225. DOCUMENT: Giving the genealogy and family history of Raja Raghottam Rao.

Lent by the Central Records Office, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad, No. A 922.

226. NISHAN: Bearing the seals of Aurangzeb and Tughra of the granting of 25 Bighas of land to Shaikh Md. Momin, 17th century.

Lent by the Central Records Office, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad, No. 69 *Maghribi*.

227. AUTOGRAPH: Of Sultan Md. Qutub Shah. Dated 1st Zilhajja, 1022 H-1614 A.D. Photostat copy.

Lent by the Central Records Office, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad, No. 8022.

228. FIRMAN: Of Prince Khurram, renewing the grant of the village Chak Naseer, in Pergana Saraisa, in the name of Maulana Zea, with sons, as *madad ma'sh.* Dated 3rd Shaban, 1033 H.

Lent by the State Central Records Office, Bihar.

229. PARWANA: Intimating that Mannoo Ram Faqir Nanakshai had complained that the villages which had been granted to him as '*Shrshikan*' grant were confiscated by the officers of the government. Dated 7 Zillhij, 7th year of the reign of Shah Alam II.

Lent by the State Central Records Office, Bihar.

230. FIRMAN: Of the reign of Aurangzeb Badshah for the grant of 100 Bighas of rent free land, with cultivation to Mst. Zainab as *madad ma'sh.* Dated the 15th Ramzan-12th year of the reign of Aurangzeb.

Lent by the State Central Records Office, Bihar.

231. REPORT: On the administration of the Punjab 1849—51 prepared under the direction of the Board of administration for Punjab, consisting of Sir H. M. Lawrence, J. Lawrence and R. Montgomery. Contains two maps of the Punjab.

Lent by the State Central Records Office, Bihar.

232. DOCUMENT: Mechanised and Motorised Formations: Japan Armoured Fighting Vehicles.

Lent by the Historical Section, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi. 601/7529/H.

233. REPORT: On the Bengal Famine. HQ. 303 L of C Area, (G. S. Branch).

Lent by the Historical Section, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi, 601/8329/H.

III. MAPS AND CHARTS

MAPS:

234. Of the district of Shahabad, *pergana-wise*, in 1856.

Lent by the State Central Records Office, Bihar.

235. Showing patrols by 12th Lancers from Rieti-Folegno.

Lent by the Historical Section, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi, 30/48/H

236. Showing advances by 10th and 13th corps near L. Trasimene showing units reached when 8 Ind. Div. was relieved, 28 June, 1944.

Lent by the Historical Section, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi, 29/48/H.

237. Showing 8 Ind. Div.'s advances from the Ripa Ridge.

Lent by the Historical Section, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi, 28/48/H.

238. Showing 17 Ind. Inf. Bde.'s consolidation on Ripe Ridge.

Lent by the Historical Section, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi, 27/48/H.

239. Showing 17 Ind. Inf. Bde's attack on Ripa Ridge.

Lent by the Historical Section, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi, 26/48/H.

240. Showing 8 Ind. Div.'s advance from Spello to Ripa Ridge.

Lent by the Historical Section, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi, 25/48/H.

241. Showing the Capture of Foligno.

Lent by the Historical Section, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi, 24/48/H.

242. Showing 19 Ind. Inf. Bde.'s advance to Bevagna.

Lent by the Historical Section, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi, 23/48/H.

243. Showing 19 Ind. Inf. Bde.'s advance from Terni.

Lent by the Historical Section, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi, 22/48/H.

244. Showing 19 Ind. Inf. Bde.'s advance from Terni to Foligno. Foligno.

Lent by the Historical Section, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi, 21/48/H.

245. Showing 17 Ind. Inf. Bde.'s advance to Montapoli.

Lent by the Historical Section, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi, 19/48/H.

246. Showing 21 Ind. Inf. Bde.'s advance to Terni.

Lent by the Historical Section, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi, 20/48/H.

247. Showing 8 Ind. Div.'s advance to Terni.

Lent by the Historical Section, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi. 18/48/H.

248. Showing Allied Operations around Rome.

Lent by the Historical Section, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi. 17/48/H.

249. Showing 8 Ind. Div.'s Advance: Guarcino to Tivoli.

Lent by the Historical Section, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi. 16/48/H.

250. Showing 19 Ind. Inf. Bde. at Subiaco and Agosta.

Lent by the Historical Section, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi. No. 15/48/H.

251. Showing 19 Ind. Inf. Bde.'s advance to Subiaco.

Lent by the Historical Section, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi. No. 14/48/H.

252. Showing 21 Ind. Inf. Bde.'s attack on Guarcino.

Lent by the Historical Section, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi. No. 13/48/H.

253. Showing 8 Ind. Div.'s advance from Veroli to Guarcino.

Lent by the Historical Section, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi. No. 12/48/11.

254. Showing 17 Ind. Inf. Bde.'s advance from Veroli.

Lent by the Historical Section, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi. No. 11/48/H.

255. Showing 19 Ind. Inf. Bde.'s attack on Veroli.

Lent by the Historical Section, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi, No. 10/48/H.

256. Showing 8 Ind. Div.'s advance from Arce to Guarcino.

Lent by the Historical Section, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi, No. 9/48/H.

257. Showing 8 Ind. Div.'s advance of 31 May and Positions at night of 31 May—1 June.

Lent by the Historical Section, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi, No. 8/48/H.

258. Showing 8 Ind. Div.'s crossing of the R. Liri. 30 May, 1944.

Lent by the Historical Section, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi, No. 7/48/H.

259. Showing advances by 21 Ind. Inf. Bde. 29 May, 1944.

Lent by the Historical Section, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi, No. 6/48/H.

260. Showing 17 Ind. Inf. Bde.'s advance west of the R. Melfa.

Lent by the Historical Section, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi, No. 5/48/H.

261. Showing Castrocielo-Roccasecca—R. Melfa—19 Bde.'s positions, Night of 26/27 May, 1944.

Lent by the Historical Section, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi, No. 4/48/H

262. Showing the advances through the Hitler Line.

Lent by the Historical Section, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi, No. 3/48/H.

263. Showing operations at Piedimonte San Germano.

Lent by the Historical Section, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi, No. 2/48/H.

264. Showing 8 Ind. Div.'s advance to the R. Liri.

Lent by the Historical Section, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi, No. 1/48/H.

265. Showing Burma.

Lent by the Historical Section, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi.

266. Showing the capture of Mogaung by 77 Ind. Inf. Bde. of Special Force June, 1944.

Lent by the Historical Section, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi.

267. Showing the operations of the Chinese Armies in India.

Lent by the Historical Section, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi.

268. Showing the recapture of the Naga village.

Lent by the Historical Section, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi

269. Showing Kohima Town.

Lent by the Historical Section, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi.

270. Showing panorama from Punjab Ridge (478675) looking east.

Lent by the Historical Section, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi.

271. Showing the reopening of the Kohima Road, 5 April to 22 June, 1944.

Lent by the Historical Section, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi.

272. Showing a typical Japanese gun-pit.

Lent by the Historical Section, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi.

273. Showing operations in the Tiddim Road. 17—30 May, 1944.

Lent by the Historical Section, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi.

274. Showing troop dispositions in the Tamu Sector. End of February, 1944.

Lent by the Historical Section, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi.

275. Showing a typical Japanese bunker formed at Kyaukchaw.

Lent by the Historical Section, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi.

276. Of Upper Burma.

Lent by the Historical Section, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi.

277. HOROSCOPE: Of Lala Amir Chand, resident of village Mangla, District Ambala, containing illustrations of all zodiacal signs (Navgrah). Completed Monday, 8th Sudhi Asarh, 1941, B.E (1884 A.D.).

Lent by the Punjab State Archives, Patiala. No. M/463.

278. BOOKLET: Consisting of 29 formation signs—India and British—Miscellaneous—Original drawings. No. 9(1).

Lent by the Historical Section, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi.

279. BOOKLET: Consisting of 36 formation signs—Indian States—Original drawings. No. 9 (2).

Lent by the Historical Section, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi.

IV—PAINTINGS

MINIATURE ON PAPER:

280. *King Afrasyab receives news of the death of his enemy.* Persian.

Lent by the Punjab State Museum, Patiala. No. A-8.

281. *Illustration from the Sikandar Namah.* Persian.

Lent by the Punjab State Museum, Patiala. No. A-41.

282. *Bhils hunting deer at night.* Mughal.

Lent by the Punjab State Museum, Patiala. No. B-123.

283 *Jahangir hunting.* Mughal.

Lent by the Punjab State Museum, Patiala. No. B-95.

284. *The Emperor Shah Jahan in Durbar.* Mughal.

Lent by the Punjab State Museum, Patiala. No. B-80.

285. *Vasudeva taking away Nand's daughter in exchange for Krishna.* Basohli.

Lent by the Punjab State Museum, Patiala.

286. *Nanda receiving congratulations on the birth of Krishna.* Basohli.

Lent by the Punjab State Museum, Patiala.

287. *Marriage procession of Raja Jai Singh of Guler.* Guler.

Lent by the Punjab State Museum, Patiala. No. 200.

288. *Rani Anant Devi and Tikka Bhup Singh in a garden pavilion. at Haripur.* Guler.

Lent by the Punjab State Museum, Patiala. No. 149.

289. *Manini Nayika.* Kangra.

Lent by the Punjab State Museum, Patiala. No. 956.

290. *Krishna waiting for Radha in a grove.* Kangra.

56 Dir. of Arch. (1533).

291. *Radha and Krishna in rain.* Kangra.

Lent by the Punjab State Museum, Patiala. No. I-120.

292. *Radha unveiling Krishna dressed as a woman.* Kangra.

Lent by the Punjab State Museum, Patiala. No. I-124. Kangra.

293. *Krishna with Radha and gopies.*

Lent by the Punjab State Museum, Patiala. No. I-55.

294. *Vasakasayya Nayika.* Kangra.

Lent by the Punjab State Museum, Patiala. I-14.

295 *Basant.* Kangra.

Lent by the Punjab State Museum, Patiala. No. 304.

296 *Rama and Lakshmana in exile.* Kangra.

Lent by the Punjab State Museum, Patiala. No. E-17.

297. *Radha and Krishna in a grove.* Kangra.

Lent by the Punjab State Museum, Patiala. No. P-14.

298. *Krishna applying Bindi on Radha's forehead.* Kangra.

Lent by the Punjab State Museum, Patiala. No. I-4.

299. *Radha and Krishna playing Holi.* Kangra.

Lent by the Punjab State Museum, Patiala. No. I-77.

300. *Lady writing letter.* Kangra.

Lent by the Punjab State Museum, Patiala. No. G-13.

301. *Raja and Rani.* Kangra.

Lent by the Punjab State Museum, Patiala. No. 341.

302. *Rani watching rain clouds.* Kangra.

Lent by the Punjab State Museum, Patiala. No. 961.

303. *Lady visiting her lover.* Kangra.

Lent by the Punjab State Museum, Patiala. No. 434.

304. *The elopement.* Kangra.

Lent by the Punjab State Museum, Patiala. No. 914.

305. *Lady with buck.* Kangra.

Lent by the Punjab State Museum, Patiala. No. B-95.

306. *Abhisarika Nayika.* Kangra.

Lent by the Punjab State Museum, Patiala. No. 339.

307. PAINTING: *Portrait of Maharaja Ranji Singh.*

Lent by the Punjab State Museum, Patiala. No. 1869.

308. *Portrait of Rani Jindan.*

Lent by the Punjab State Museum, Patiala. No. 1880.

309. *Maharaja Ranjit Singh reviewing the army.*

Lent by the Punjab State Museum, Patiala. No. 1889.

310. *Portrait of Raja Kharak Singh.*

Lent by the Punjab State Museum, Patiala. No. 1876.

311. *Portrait of Kanwar Nau Nihal Singh.*

Lent by the Punjab State Museum, Patiala. No. 1872.

312. *Portrait of Maharaja Dalip Singh.*

Lent by the Punjab State Museum, Patiala. No. 1874.

313. *Portrait of Hari Singh Nalwa.*

Lent by the Punjab State Museum, Patiala. No. 1887.

314. *Portrait of Faqir Noon-ud-din.*

Lent by the Punjab State Museum, Patiala. No. 1873.

315. *Portrait of Maharaja Gulab Singh.*

Lent by the Punjab State Museum, Patiala. No. 1878.

316. *Portrait of Raja Dhyan Singh.*

Lent by the Punjab State Museum, Patiala. No. 1878.

317. *Portrait of Raja Suchet Singh.*

Lent by the Punjab State Museum, Patiala. No 1381.

318. *Portrait of Raja Hira Singh.*

Lent by the Punjab State Museum, Patiala. No. 1877.

319. *Portrait of Raja Dina Nath.*

Lent by the Punjab State Museum, Patiala. No. 1875.

320. *Portrait of Sham Singh Attariwala.*

Lent by the Punjab State Museum, Patiala. No. 1888.

321. *Portrait of Raja Teja Singh.*

Lent by the Punjab State Museum, Patiala. No. 2870.

322. *Portrait of Sardar Jawahar Singh.*

Lent by Punjab State Museum, Patiala. No. 1871.

V. SCULPTURES, ETC.

323. BUDDHA HEAD: Gandhara.

Lent by the Punjab State Museum, Patiala. No. 2200.

324. BUDDHA IN MEDITATION: Gandhara.

Lent by the Punjab State Museum, Patiala. No. 2368.

325. WORSHIPPING THE DHARMA CHAKRA: Gandhara.

Lent by the Punjab State Museum, Patiala. No. 1908.

316. THe MAHA PARINIRVANA OF BUDDHA: Gandhara.

Lent by the Punjab State Museum, Patiala. No. 1043.

327. THE GREAT DEPARTURE: Gandhara.

Lent by the Punjab State Museum, Patiala, 209.

328 LADIES UNDER TREE: Gandhara.

Lent by the Punjab State Museum, Patiala. No. 2384.

329. KUBERA: Gandhara.

Lent by the Punjab State Museum, Patiala. No. 606.

330. ATLAS: Gandhara.

Lent by the Punjab State Museum, Patiala. No. 2.

331. RELIC CASKET: With lid inscribed in Kharoshthi.

Lent by the Punjab State Museum, Patiala.

332. BUDDHA HEAD: Stucco.

Lent by the Punjab State Museum, Patiala. No. 515.

333. BUDDHA HEAD: Stucco.

Lent by the Punjab State Museum, Patiala. No. 298.

334. HEAD: Terracotta.

Lent by the Punjab State Museum, Patiala. No. O 2961.

335. HEAD: Terracotta.

Lent by the Punjab State Museum, Patiala. No. O 3092.

336. HEAD: Terracotta.

Lent by the Punjab State Museum, Patiala. No. O 3094.

337. EIGHT TILES: From Sanghol.

Lent by the Punjab State Museum, Patiala.

338. CLAY MOULDS OF COINS, SEALS etc.: From Sunet (on Ludhiana-Jagraon Road).

Lent by the Punjab State Museum, Patiala.

339. POTTERY: From Sanghol. 15 pieces.

Lent by the Punjab State Museum, Patiala

340. HEAD: From Sanghol.

Lent by the Punjab State Museum, Patiala.

341. Specimen of Gold: Found in the sands of the Indus near a village in the district of Pind Dadan Khan in 1850.

Lent by the National Archives, New Delhi. *Foreign*, 11 October, 1850, *Nos.* 92—96.

342. COPPER PLATE: Recording grant of Kasba Bhesoda with a revenue of Rs. 15,000/- by Maharaja Bijey Singh of Jodhpur to Abbaji Raghunath. Dated Samvat 1847.

Lent by the Historical Section of the Department of Education Government of Madhya Pradesh.

VI. OBJECTS RELATING TO PRESERVATION OF RECORDS

343. SPECIMEN: Of a laminated sheet guarded with hand-made paper and docketed.

Lent by the National Archives, New Delhi.

344. SPECIMEN: Of a laminated sheet with tissue paper guard and docketed.

Lent by the National Archives, New Delhi.

345. PHOTOGRAPH: Of lamination press used for rehabilitation of documents.

Lent by the National Archives, New Delhi.

346. SPECIMEN: Of a map repaired by lamination.

Lent by the National Archives, New Delhi.

347. SPECIMEN: Of a laminated bound volume.

Lent by the National Archives, New Delhi.

348. SPECIMEN: Of a painting repaired by lamination.

Lent by the National Archives, New Delhi.

349. SPECIMEN: Of an illuminated document repaired by lamination.

Lent by the National Archives, New Delhi.

350. SPECIMEN: Of a laminated document (with tissue).

Lent by the National Archives, New Delhi.

351. SPECIMEN: Of a laminated document (without tissue).

Lent by the National Archives, New Delhi.

352. SPECIMEN: Of chiffon, tissue paper, hand-made paper, muslin and cellulose acetate foil used for rehabilitation of documents.

Lent by the National Archives, New Delhi.

353. SPECIMEN: Of calcium hydroxide and calcium bicarbonate solutions used for rehabilitation of documents.

Lent by the National Archives, New Delhi.

354. MICROFILM CAMERA.

Lent by the National Archives, New Delhi.

355. MICROFILM PRINTER.

Lent by the National Archives, New Delhi.

356. MICROFILM READER.

Lent by the National Archives, New Delhi.

357. MICROFILM STRIP: Negative.

Lent by the National Archives, New Delhi.

358. MICROFILM STRIP: Positive.

Lent by the National Archives, New Delhi.

359. PHOTOGRAPH: Of a 'Rotary Ironer' used for flattening folded documents.

Lent by the National Archives, New Delhi.

360. SPECIMEN: Of a folded document flattened with the help of a 'Rotary Ironer'.

Lent by the National Archives, New Delhi.

361. SPECIMEN: Of folded, brittle documents illustrating damage done to documents by improper storage.

Lent by the National Archives, New Delhi.

362. PHOTOGRAPH: Of folded bundles illustrating the damage done to documents by folding.

Lent by the National Archives, New Delhi.

363. PHOTOGRAPH: Of a vacuum fumigation plant, used for controlling insect damage to records.

Lent by the National Archives, New Delhi.

364. PHOTOGRAPH: Illustrating dusting of records on an aircleaning unit in the National Archives of India to ensure proper storage.

Lent by the National Archives, New Delhi.

365. PHOTOGRAPH: Of a section of the stack area being cleaned with vacuum cleaner in the National Archives of India to ensure proper storage.

Lent by the National Archives, New Delhi.

366. PHOTOGRAPH: Of the air-conditioned muniment room in the National Archives of India, to illustrate upkeep of records.

Lent by the National Archives, New Delhi.

367. PHOTOGRAPH: Of section of the air-conditioned muniment room in the National Archives of India.

Lent by the National Archives, New Delhi.

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